The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, MONDAY, MAY 21, 1860

PRICE ONE PENNY

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Engagement for Twelve Nights only of Madame CELESTE, Sole Lessee and Directress of the Royal Lyceum Theatre, London; her First Appearance in this City these Ten Years. together with THE WHOLE OF THE COMPANY OF THE LYCEUM THEATRE, And the magnificent Transformation Scene from the Extravaganza of KING THRUSHBEARD. The most Brilliant, Costly, and Gorgeous *mise en scene* ever witnessed; Invented and Painted by Mr. WILLIAM CALLCOTT, Principal Scenic Artist to the Lyceum Theatre, who will personally superintend the arrangements for its representation in this city. The engagement will commence on WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1860.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Re-Engagement of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, The charming Danseuse and talented Artiste. Free List entirely suspended, Public Press Excepted. Every Evening Mr. BRUCE NORTON and Mr. W. ELLERTON. On THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, MAY 21st, The Performances will commence with the celebrated Drama, entitled THE BATTLE OF THE INCH; OR, THE FAIR MAID OF PERTH.

Harry - - - Mr. Bruce Norton
Peggy Hay - - - Miss M. Davis

To be followed by the Laughable Interlude of a DAY IN PARIS.

La Fleur - - - Miss Lydia Thompson.
Sam - - - Mr. W. Ellerton.

After which the Laughable Farce of WANTED 1,000 YOUNG MILLINERS.

Joe Haggs - - - Mr. Bruce Norton.
Tom Tipton - - - Mr. W Ellerton.

To conclude with Oxenford's New Ballet Farce, entitled MAGIC TOYS.

Merlin - - - Mr. Fitzjames
Valentine - - - Miss L. Thompson

To conclude with the Laughable Farce entitled FOUNDED ON FACTS.

Skeptic - - - Mr. W. Ellerton

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

CONCERT ROOMS, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

The Members are informed that the LAST GRAND CONCERT for the season will take place on MONDAY EVENING, the 28th of MAY, at Eight o'clock.

The Programme will include: Sinfonia in C Minor, Kalliwoda; Overture, "Zampa; Herold, Concerto, Pianoforte, Mendelssohn, in G; Fantasia, Pianoforte.

ARTISTES: Mr. SIMS REEVES, Mrs. SIMS REEVES, Mr. RICHARD SMITH, Herr LUBECK.

Tickets will be issued THIS DAY, from Four to Half-past Five o'clock.

(By order) HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.

P.S.—There will be a Ballot on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, and Members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the Secretary with the necessary information.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO, DUBLIN.

THE BRILLIANT METROPOLITAN REPUTATION OF THE CAMPBELL MINSTRELS More than confirmed BY THE ENTIRE PRESS OF DUBLIN. HOUSES NIGHTLY THRONGED By the *Elite* and Fashion of the City.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE. Notwithstanding the very great success which has attended the first appearance of the CAMPBELL MINSTRELS in the Irish Metropolis, It will be utterly impossible for them to extend their visit beyond THURSDAY, MAY 31, IN CONSEQUENCE OF PRIOR ENGAGEMENTS. See Programmes.

Reserve Seats, Tickets, and Programmes may be obtained at Messrs. Wiseheart and Son's Branch Establishment, 42, Lower Sackville-street.

LAST GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE NEXT SATURDAY, AT HALF-PAST TWO.

CHARLEY FOX.

The Debut of this justly distinguished ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAN in Dublin, THE GREATEST HIT FOR YEARS! The PRESS and PUBLIC OPINION Unanimously agree in PRONOUNCING HIM THE MOST ORIGINAL AND FAITHFUL REPRESENTATIVE of DARKIE CHARACTER That has ever appeared in this Country. CHARLEY FOX And the CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, At the ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO, EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

TO-NIGHT AT EIGHT.
TO-NIGHT AT EIGHT.
TO-NIGHT AT EIGHT.
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
AND CHARLEY FOX.
AND CHARLEY FOX.
AND CHARLEY FOX.
ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.

Sole Lessee—Mr. T. Kirby. Director—Mr. J. Clouston Foster. Gardens open at Half-past Six. Performances commence at a Quarter past Seven.

Mr. T. Kirby has the honour to announce that the above Gardens will OPEN for the Season on MONDAY EVENING, May 21st, with an entirely New and Talented Company, selected regardless of expense.

Engagement of the celebrated Grotesque, Pantomimist, and Comique, M. Hulina, from the Royal Princess' Theatre, London, under the management of Mr. Charles Kean, who will appear every Evening with his Son, in his Wonderful Entertainments, as performed before her Majesty and the Royal Family.

First appearance in Dublin of Mr. Robert Fraser, the celebrated descriptive buffo vocalist and humorist, from the London, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Manchester concerts.

First Appearance in Dublin of Hartz, the Wizard of the World, who will appear each evening in his Astonishing Performance, which created such a sensation recently at the Crystal Palace.

Mdlle. Martinez, the fascinating Danseuse, from the Royal Opera, will make her first appearance in Dublin.

Miss F. Heart, the admired Soprano, from the Nobilities' Concerts, London (her First Appearance here).

May-pole Dance on the Lawn, by twenty-six rustics, in picturesque costume.

Concluding each evening at 10 o'clock, with a grand display of FIREWORKS! On a novel and splendid scale, under the especial superintendence of Mr. Kirby, Pyrotechnist to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Clouston Foster will shortly appear in sketches from their popular entertainment.

The Band and Orchestra will be numerous and efficient, under the direction of Mr. W. Daly.

The Concert Hall has been splendidly decorated, and the Stage considerably enlarged for the Garrison Amateur Theatricals.

Admission to the Gardens, One Shilling. Admission to Hall—Reserved Seats, Sixpence; Promenade, Free.

Gardens open at Six o'clock; Performances commence at Seven o'clock.

The Lessees reserves the right of excluding all questionable characters.

Season Tickets to be had of Mr. Kirby, 15, Lower Sackville-street.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.

GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 33, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street,)

Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day, (Sundays, from 9 to 11. Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rates—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

LOUGHREA FAIR, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 25TH AND 26TH MAY.

On SATURDAY, 26th MAY, the following Reduced Rates will be charged for the Conveyance of Live Stock from Woodlawn and Ballinasloe:—

	Per Waggon.		Per Waggon.
Woodlawn to Mullingar, ..	27s.	Ballinasloe to Mullingar, ..	20s.
" Killucan, ..	27s.	" Killucan, ..	24s.
" Hill of Down,	28s.	" Hill of Down,	25s.
" Enfield, ..	29s.	" Enfield, ..	26s.
" Kilcock, ..	31s.	" Kilcock, ..	28s.
" Maynooth, ..	32s.	" Maynooth, ..	30s.
" Dublin, ..	33s.	" Dublin, ..	31s.

Special Trains will be in readiness at Woodlawn and Ballinasloe, up to Seven o'clock, Evening, on Saturday, 26th inst.

N.B.—No less charge than for One Waggon will be made at the above rates.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, 12th May, 1860.

CONTRACTS FOR PROVISIONS FOR THE IRISH CONVICT SERVICE.

The Directors of Convict Prisons will receive Sealed Tenders up to Twelve o'clock (Noon), on MONDAY, the 4th JUNE, 1860, for supplying the following Government Prisons, viz.:—Smithfield, Mountjoy (male and female), in Dublin; Lusk, county Dublin; Spike Island, Forts Camden and Carlisle, county Cork; and Philipstown, King's County, with Bread, white and brown, per 2lb. loaf; Beef, prime, with and without bone, per lb.; Mutton, per lb.; Flour, fine and seconds, per sack of 20 stone; Wheatmeal, per sack of 20 stone; Oatmeal, per cwt.; Potatoes, per cwt.; Vegetables, per stone; Rice, per cwt.; Tea, per lb.; Coffee, per cwt.; Chicory, per lb.; Cocoa, per cwt.; Pepper, per lb.; Sugar, per cwt.; Molasses, per cwt.; Sago, per lb.; Arrowroot, per lb.; Brandy, per flask; Whiskey, per gallon; Wine (Port and Sherry), per dozen; Porter, XX, per dozen; Salt, per cwt.; New Milk and Buttermilk, per gallon, &c., &c.

The Contract to continue in force for Six Months, from 1st JULY, 1860. Forms of Tender (the terms and conditions of which must be strictly adhered to) can be obtained, and any required information given, at the Government Prisons of Spike Island and Philipstown, and at the Government Prisons' Office.

Proposals to be marked on the outside cover, "Tender for Provisions."

R. S. HICKSON, Secretary.

Government Prisons' Office, Dublin Castle, 17th May, 1860.

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

Public Notices.

IRISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Annual AMATEUR CONCERT, in aid of the Funds of the Irish Academy of Music, will take place at the ANTIENT CONCERT HALL, Great Brunswick-street, on FRIDAY EVENING, June 1st, 1860.

His Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT has signified his intention of being present.

The Concert will consist of an Opera Recital of Bellini's "I Puritani," and a Miscellaneous Selection from the works of eminent Composers.

The Committee have much gratification in being permitted to announce that the following Distinguished Amateurs have already kindly consented to take part in the performance:—

I PURITANI.

Elvira, ... Lady De Vere.
Arturo, ... Mrs. Edward Geale.
Ricardo, ... Mr. Hercules MacDonnell.
Giorgio, ... Mr. John Stanford.
Bruno, ... Mr. Alan Close.

IN THE MISCELLANEOUS SELECTION. Mrs. J. Stanford, Mrs. Joseph Robinson, Colonel Hume, Mr. J Scott, &c., will assist.

Conductor, .. Mr. Joseph Robinson.

Single Tickets, 5s.; Family ditto (to admit three), One Guinea. Tickets to be purchased at Mr. Pigott's Music Establishment, No. 112, Grafton-street.

The Seats in the Body of the Hall are all numbered and reserved. A Plan of the Hall may be seen at Mr. Pigott's, and places secured according to priority of application. The Seats in the Gallery will not be reserved.

Each Subscriber to the Academy will receive a Free Ticket of admission, on application to the Assistant-Secretary.

(By order) A. WHEELER, Assistant-Secretary, 18, Stephen's-green North.

NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOLS OF THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.

All Candidates seeking for admission into the above Institution must in future be prepared to pass an examination in Dublin, previously to their being received. They will be expected to know the subjects of the first four Classes on the Society's scale of proficiency, and in case of rejection the Committee will not be responsible for any of their expenses.

N.B.—The next Session will commence (D.V.) on the 8th of August next. Applications should be made as soon as possible for the usual form to the Rev. ALEXANDER LEEPER, Assistant-Secretary, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Roman Catholics, Priests and People, come to the Debate in the Corrig-avenue, Meeting, Kingstown, on Monday Evening, May 21, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.

Subject—"Dr. Cullen's Pastoral for May." Chairman—Mr. M. Tracy.

Roman Catholics of Kingstown are invited atto end.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.

The Rev. ALEXANDER LEEPER, Assistant-Secretary, is authorised by "A Wicklow Curate," who has given this day a donation of £20 to this Society, to state that if ten other donations of £50 each be given to the Society, within three months from this date, he will contribute a like sum.

10, Kildare-street, Office of this Society, 19th April, 1860.

P.S.—It is assumed that any person collecting the sum of £50 within the period specified will be regarded by the "County of Wicklow Curate" as a *donor* to that amount.

SAINTJOHN'S CHURCH, MONKSTOWN, (Top of YORK ROAD.)

This Church will be opened, with the Divine permission, for Service, on WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd instant.

Service will commence at Twelve o'clock, and a Sermon will be preached by the Rev. RONALD M'DONNELL, Rector of Monkstown; after which, a Collection will be made in aid of the Funds of the Church.

W. J. VESEY, KEITH HALLOWES, } Churchwardens.

19th May, 1860.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

EXAMINATION FOR GENERAL AND COMMERCIAL CERTIFICATES.

The FOURTH EXAMINATION will be held at WHITSUNTIDE, on each Evening of the Week, commencing on MONDAY, May 28th, 1860, from Seven to Ten o'clock.

A Prospectus of the Examination, and Forms of Application, can be had at the Society's House, KILDARE-STREET, either personally or by letter addressed to the Assistant-Secretary, enclosing postage stamp.

THIS DAY (MONDAY), MAY 21st, will be the LAST DAY FOR RECEIVING FORMS OF APPLICATION.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES. School Teachers, and persons who either are or have been Students of a College or University, will not be allowed to compete for the Money Prizes, but the Certificates of Merit are open to all persons without exception.

WM. EDWARD STEELE, M.D., Assistant Secretary.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE MAY EXHIBITION will be held in the ROTUNDO GARDENS, On THURSDAY next, the 24th instant. Two Military Bands will be in attendance.

Gates open to the Public at Two o'clock: to Holders of Members' Tickets and the Press at One o'clock.

Tickets, 1s. 6d. each, to be had from Ten to Six o'clock on Tuesday, the 22nd, and Wednesday, the 23rd, at the Society's Rooms, 28, Westland-row, and on the day of the Exhibition, at Two shillings, at the Doors only; price Two Shillings. Children's Tickets, One Shilling.

AMBROSE BALFE, Assistant Secretary.

Council Rooms, 28, Westland-row.

ASSOCIATION FOR DISCOUNTENANCING VICE, AND PROMOTING THE KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION. OFFICE, 37, DAWSON-STREET.

The general Catechetical Examinations of the Schools in the city of Dublin and its vicinity, annually held under the direction of the Association, will take place on TUESDAY the 22nd, WEDNESDAY the 23rd, and FRIDAY the 25th of MAY, in ST. PETER'S PAROCHIAL FEMALE SCHOOL-HOUSE (corner of Long-Lane and New Bride-street.)

The Boys' Classes will be examined on Tuesday, the 22nd.
The Girls Classes on Wednesday, the 23rd.
The Children selected for Premiums on Friday, the 25th.
The Examination will commence each day at Eleven o'clock precisely, and the children are particularly requested to be in attendance, at the School-House at half-past Ten.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Trustees of the GREAT PRIZE DRAWING for the LIMERICK ATHENÆUM AND SCHOOL OF ART Beg to inform the Public that this Drawing will be proceeded with as advertised; and as no New Lottery will be permitted to be commenced, and the numbers are filling fast, an Early Application for Tickets is necessary. Office, No. 116, George-street.

Limerick, 8th May, 1860.

GREAT PRIZE DRAWING.

LIMERICK ATHENÆUM AND SCHOOL OF ART.

£1,000, in a Prize of £300, a Prize of £200, a Prize of £100, a Prize of £50, a Prize of £40, Two Prizes of £25, Three Prizes of £20, and Twenty Prizes of £10 each.

For the Improvement of the LIMERICK ATHENÆUM and SCHOOL of ART.

TRUSTEES: Alderman WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor. DANIEL GRIFFIN, Esq., M.D.

TREASURER: The PROVINCIAL BANK of IRELAND, Limerick.

HONORARY SECRETARY. WM. LYSAGHT, Esq., J.P., Athenæum, Limerick.

The above Drawing, on the Art Union Principle, guaranteed by, and under the exclusive control of, the Trustees, will take place at the ATHENÆUM, LIMERICK, on MONDAY, 4th JUNE, 1860, commencing at Ten o'clock, in the presence of the Committee, several Magistrates, and open to the Public.

Application for Tickets to be made as early as possible to Alderman WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor, 116, George-street, Limerick, enclosing £1, and a stamped envelope, with the name and address of the applicant. Tickets to be limited to 2,500, at £1 each.

N.B.—In case the entire number of Tickets be not taken on the day named for the Drawing, the Trustees to be at liberty either to adjourn or proceed with the Drawing as they shall think fit; or to return the money to the Subscribers.

Immediately after the Drawing the Trustees will transmit to the Prizeholders the amounts respectively obtained.

WM. FITZGERALD, Mayor, DANIEL GRIFFIN, M.D., } Trustees; WM. LYSAGHT, J.P., Honorary Secretary.

DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841. 5, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

"An Institution worthy of the support of all who value Protestant principle, and who are anxious for the preservation of the rights and liberties of all denominations of our countrymen."

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE AND TREASURER: THOMAS H. THOMPSON, ESQ.

HONORARY SECRETARIES: REV. S. G. POTTER, AND JOHN MARTIN, ESQ., T.C.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY: MR. CHARLES LUSK O'BRIEN.

(Letters Testimonial from the City Representatives.)

"Viewing the Dublin Protestant Association as the organ and nucleus of Protestant feeling and principles, not merely in the City of Dublin, but throughout Ireland generally, I have always *felt proud* of my connection (as President) with it.

"EDWARD GROGAN, Esq., M.P."

[MORE RECENTLY.]

"Having had for many years an opportunity of observing the working of the Dublin Protestant Association, I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the soundness of its principles, and to the efforts made by its leading members for the advancement of Protestant truth. The Association has rendered considerable services to the Protestant Candidates in the Elections for the City, by the spirit which it has contributed to foster among the Protestant Electors; and I feel it my duty, therefore, to recommend it to the sympathy and support of all the friends of Protestantism, not only in Dublin, but throughout Ireland. The pecuniary assistance of its friends is necessary to maintain the Association in full working order and efficiency. Without this assistance the Association must languish, its usefulness be impaired, and the great cause of Conservative Protestantism throughout the country, but especially in Dublin, be damaged.

"EDWARD GROGAN.

"Carlton Club, London, 20th July, 1859."

"I have great pleasure in bearing my testimony to the great utility of the Dublin Protestant Association in keeping alive the Conservative and Protestant spirit in our city, and awakening public attention to the daily encroachments which are attempted on our rights and privileges.

"I have derived very valuable assistance from them in every contest in which I have been engaged for the representation of the city. I therefore consider them well entitled to the generous support of the Protestant community, and to a liberal contribution to their funds from all those who feel an interest in the great cause which has called this Society into existence, and which it has already done so much to promote.

"JOHN VANCE.

"3, Upper Hyde Park-street, 23rd July, 1859."

Collecting cards for persons wishing to promote the movement will be supplied, on application at the Committee Rooms of the Association.

All remittances (Post Office Orders and Letters of Credit) are to be made payable to the Treasurer, "Thomas H. Thompson."

HOUSE, LAND, AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE, PROSPECT AVENUE, MAIN-STREET, BRAY, [ESTABLISHED A.D. 1845.]

NOTICE—I beg hereby, to contradict a report circulated by some malicious and unprincipled persons, to the effect that I have given up my business as Auctioneer, Valuator, &c. I, as heretofore, continue to carry out with integrity and zeal, all business entrusted to me.

M. M'GINTY, Licensed Auctioneer, Valuator, House, Land, and General Agent, Bray.

18th May, 1860.

NEW SUMMER GOODS.

Our various Departments are now largely assorted with all the latest SUMMER FASHIONS, embracing many new Styles of great beauty and originality. As we have daily intelligence of the Novelties brought out in the FRENCH AND LONDON MARKETS, we are enabled to offer them here almost contemporaneously with their first Introduction into the Trade, and we have now a *very choice variety*.

TODD, BURNS, AND CO., 47, MARY-STREET.

SUMMER CURTAINS.

TODD, BURNS, AND COMPANY Very respectfully solicit attention to their present very LARGE STOCK OF NEW MUSLIN, LACE, LENO, AND SWISS EMBROIDERED CURTAINS, In every variety of pattern and width, for long or short Curtains, and at prices offering unequalled advantages.

TODD BURNS, AND CO., 47, MARY-STREET.

CARD.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO., WOOLLENDRAPERS, MERCHANT CLOTHIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

Gentlemen are respectfully informed that the Warerooms devoted to the TAILORING DEPARTMENT of the Establishment are replete with an extensive assortment of first-class Garments ready for immediate use, and specially adapted to suit the requirements of the season.

THE ORDER PORTION OF THE ABOVE DEPARTMENT IS UNDER THE CAREFUL SUPERINTENDENCE OF EXPERIENCED AND TALENTED FOREMEN.

COMMERCIAL HALL, GRAFTON-STREET AND WICKLOW-STREET.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. Head Office for Ireland—34 a, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT. RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North. Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundanion Castle, county Cork, and No. 3, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin. JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.

PHYSICIAN: J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.

Participating Policies for 1,000*l.*, issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to 1,284*l.* 8s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.

FIRE INSURANCE. On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium. Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.

THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.

N.B.—Influential working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE, Incorporated A.D. 1720.

FOR LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES. Head Office—No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill. John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq., Governor. John Alexander Hankey, Esq., Sub-Governor. Bonamy Dobree, jun., Esq., Deputy-Governor. And Twenty-four Directors. Secretary—JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. Actuary—PETER HARDY, Esq., F.R.S.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Thirty Years, having issued its First Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds or Sixty-six per cent. of the entire profits are given to the Assured.

Policies may be opened under any of the following plans, viz.:—

At a low rate of premium, without participation in profits, or at a somewhat higher rate, entitling the Assured, either after the first five years, to an annual abatement of premium for the remainder of life, or, after the payment of the first premium, to a participation in the ensuing Quinquennial Bonus.

The high character which this ancient Corporation has maintained during nearly a Century and a Half secures to the public a full and faithful declaration of profits.

The Corporation bears the whole Expenses of Management, thus giving to the Assured, conjoined with the protection afforded by its Corporate Fund, advantages equal to those of any system of Mutual Assurance.

All Policies are issued Free from Stamp Duty, or from charge of any description whatever beyond the Premium.

The fees of Medical Referees are paid by the Corporation.

Annuities are granted by the Corporation, payable Half-yearly.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. Manager—THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq.

Common Assurances, One Shilling and Sixpence per Cent.
Hazardous Assurances, Two Shillings and Sixpence per Cent.
Doubly Hazardous Assurances, Four Shillings and Sixpence per Cent.

Prospectuses and all other information may be obtained by either a written or personal application to J. J. STEPHENS & SON, 44, Dame-street; or J. T. HAMERTON, 61, Upper Sackville-street, Agents for Dublin.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1835. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. 4 Will. IV., Sess. 1835.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING. HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TRUSTEES. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square. C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard. JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.

DIRECTORS. JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN. Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place. ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 5, New square, Lincoln's Inn. D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames. JASPER W. JOHNS, Esq., 2, Laurence Pountney-hill, City. C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard. EDWARD LEE, Esq., 42, Bryanstone square. Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Canon-street, City. Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Haileybury College. CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq., 10, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn. JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

AUDITORS. WELBORE ELLIS, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings. LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq., 20, Great Knight Rider-street Doctor's Commons.

STANDING COUNSEL. T. S. DANIEL, Esq., Q.C., 2, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.

SOLICITORS. Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.

BANKERS. Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS, 1, Lombard-street, City.

PHYSICIAN. P. M. ROGER, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.

SURGEON. EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital, and 13, St. Thomas'-street Southwark.

This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an Income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.

AGENTS FOR DUBLIN: DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk; WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin; JOHN E. HACKETT, Esq., 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

Music.

N. M. GUNN and SON respectfully invite attention to the unrivalled excellence of their present stock of PIANOS, which they have carefully selected from the Factories of COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, CADBY, HOPKINSON, &c., and which they offer for Sale, Hire, or Exchange, on the lowest possible terms.

M. GUNN and SON, assisted by first-rate London Workmen, continue to Tune and Repair Pianos in the best possible manner, as usual.

PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS, 13, WESTLAND-ROW.

PIANOFORTES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE OR HIRE. On most moderate terms. HARMONIUMS From Six to Sixty Guineas. Old Instruments taken in exchange. PIGOTT'S, 112, GRAFTON-STREET.

"NELLY GRAY," "MANY A TIME," "Where are the Friends of my Youth?" and all the Popular Ballads now singing by Campbell's Celebrated Ethiopian Minstrels at the Rotundo, with such success, may be had, in the Copyright Edition, at Half-price, at J. WISEHEART and SON'S, 23, SUFFOLK-STREET, and 42, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, Stationers, Musicsellers, Engravers, and Importers of the best Drawing Materials.

☞ All the Music of "Lurline," and every Popular New Musical Publication of the day, at Half-price.

IF YOU WANT A GENUINE PINCH OF SNUFF, ASK FOR BROWN'S DUBLIN SNUFF. MANUFACTURER, 3, FRANCIS-STREET. To be had of all respectable Vendors. LATE OF 37, COLLEGE-GREEN.

TOOTH-ACHE! FACE-ACHE! RHEUMATISM!

SUFFERERS are invited to use "ERSON'S REMEDIES." Thousands having found relief, cheerfully testify the fact. Sold in Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. each. "Tooth-Ache Remedy," post free, for Sixteen Stamps.

N.B.—The Poor gratuitously attended on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Two o.m.

WILLIAM LEDGER ERSON, MEDICAL CHEMIST AND DENTIST, ERSON'S DRUG HALL, 30, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism. CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 97, Chester-street Birkenhead, Cheshire.

Landed Estates Court.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT. COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

In the matter of the Estate of Francis Samuel Johnston, William Johnston, George Johnston, the Rev. Richard Johnston, Robert Johnston, and Jane Johnston, otherwise Phillips, his Wife, and Henry Benjamin Johnston, Owners and Petitioners. And in the matter of the Estate of Sophia Johnston, Widow, Owner and Petitioner.

TO BE SOLD, before the Hon. Judge Hargreave, in his Court, Inns-quay, in the city of Dublin, on Friday, the 15th day of June, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, in one Lot, the House, Land, and Premises of Barn-hill, situate in the barony of Rathdown and county of Dublin, containing 54a. 0r. 1l., statute measure, of excellent arable Land, held under nine several leases, for terms of years and lives, at rents amounting to £226 4s. 7d., as specified in the printed Rental and particulars of sale. The House and the chief part of the Lands are unoccupied. The Ordnance Valuation of the whole is £183.

Dated this 12th day of May, 1860.

R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

The House, built in the modern style, stands on the north side of Dalkey Hill, and commands extensive views of the Bay of Dublin, including Clontarf, Raheny, Lambay Island, and Howth on the North, with Rochestown, Kingstown, Stillorgan, and the Dublin Mountains on the West. It contains three large reception-rooms, and seven bedchambers, servants' apartments, kitchen, pantry, scullery, china closet, bath, and watercloset, with every requisite out office, steward's house in the yard, coachhouses, and stabling, also handsome entrance and gate lodge, from which the house is approached by a neat carriage drive, laid out through a handsome lawn, containing about eight acres, tastefully planted with forest trees and shrubs of the choicest description. The land, which is of the best description for agricultural purposes, affords some of the most highly favoured sites for building. A handsome road has been made at a very considerable expense, opening up the land for villa lots, for which there is now a steadily increasing demand.

For rentals and particulars apply at the Office of the said Court; to JOHN M. WILLIAMSON, Esq., 70, Middle Abbey-street. JAMES ELLIOTT, Esq., 1, Foster-place; or, to WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Solicitor for the Petitioners, having the carriage of the Sale, 3, Palace-street.

Auctions.

SALE AT MONKSTOWN, OF

MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, a large Mantelpiece Glass in carved gilt frame, a rosewood Cabinet, with marble slab and plate glass enrichment, two elegant figured amber brocatelle Window Curtains, with rich gilt cornices, drawingroom Chairs and Lounger in amber damask, loo and occasional Tables, Carpets, Rugs, Fenders and Fire Furniture, several remarkably attractive Engravings, in suitable frames, with Oil Paintings, by ancient and modern masters, a barometer, a Superior [illegible]

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT THE "HILL," MONKSTOWN, (adjoining Tudor Hall), On TUESDAY, the 22nd of MAY, 1860.

The entire excellent Household Furniture, comprising, with the above, a set of parlour Chairs and Sofa in haircloth, a set of mahogany Chairs in American cloth, a capital set of Telescope Dining Tables on frames, a pedestal Sideboard, an excellent Bookcase on Cabinet, Hall Tables, Chairs and Hat Stand, classic Hall Figures, Oil Cloth and Stair Carpet, a Perambulator, mahogany Albert and servants' Bedsteads, feather Beds, a mahogany Wardrobe and Drawers, Toilet Tables and Glasses, Kitchen Furniture, two tin-lined Screens, a set of block tin Dish Covers, Deal Tables and Oak Chairs, a copper Coal Box, a Tea Urn, Glass and Delf, Garden Tools and Forcing Frames, &c. Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock.

JOHN LITTLEDALE & CO., Auctioneers, No. 9, Upper Ormond-quay.

Note.—The entire of the above may be viewed on Monday, 21st May.

Houses and Lands.

KILMORE LODGE.—TO BE SOLD. This is a most desirable villa residence, within four miles of Dublin (north side). The house and offices are in every way suitable for a Gentleman's residence. There is an excellent walled garden, the entire surrounded with ten Irish acres.—For particulars apply to ALEX. M'NEALE, 34, Westmoreland-street. N.B.—15 acres more can be given in September.

MONKSTOWN, KINGSTOWN, &c.—The Subscriber respectfully begs to intimate that he is prepared to Let for the season, or yearly, a number of elegantly-furnished and most desirably-situated Residences (detached or otherwise), in the above localities; also, two Villa Residences to be sold. For further particulars, and orders to view, apply to ALEXANDER DOWNS, Agent to the Scottish Provincial Fire and Life Assurance Company, Post Office, Monkstown.

TO BE LET.

PART OF THE HOUSE, 55, BOLTON-STREET, (opposite the European Hotel), consisting of the Wainscotted Apartment, 27 feet long, by 18 feet 9 inches wide, and 21 feet high, lately used as a Manor Court, with Offices on the same floor, recently cleaned and painted. The House is in a good thoroughfare, from Dorset-street to Smithfield, and within ten minutes' walk of the Broadstone Terminus of the Midland Great Western Railway.—Apply to H. MACLEAN, 6, Westmoreland-street.

BLACKROCK.—Part of a House to be Let, at 13, Edenville, Mount Merrion Avenue; the locality desirable. Terms very moderate.

PROBY TERRACE, DALKEY.—To be Let, Unfurnished, for such term of years as may be agreed on, an excellent Detached House in perfect order, commanding most extensive and beautiful views of marine and inland scenery. It contains Dining Parlour, Drawingroom, four family Bedchambers, besides servants' apartments, Dressingroom, Watercloset, commodious Basement Storey, with Kitchen, Pantry, and every convenience. Large Garden and Pleasure Grounds attached; also Stable and Coachhouse. Immediate possession can be had.—Apply to H. MACLEAN, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street.

DESIRABLE AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE, near BLACKROCK, to be Let, Unfurnished, for any term of years agreed on, or Furnished for the season. This very attractive Villa stands detached and secluded in a beautiful Lawn, with Gate-lodge and carriage drive. It contains Entrance Hall, [illegible] Bedchambers for family, and three for Servants, Watercloset, several Lock-up places, convenient Pantries, &c.; Stable, Coach house, and other offices attached. The Garden and Pleasure Grounds, &c., comprise about three acres. The House is in the very best order, fresh and cheerful; it commands delightful views, and the locality is most convenient and agreeable.—Apply to H. MACLEAN, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street.

Lodgings.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD, At 19, WINDSOR-TERRACE.

Mrs. Bridger, having taken the above new and commodious house, has established it as a First-class Boarding House, where Ladies and Gentlemen will find a comfortable home, and will meet with every attention. The house is newly and comfortably furnished; is close to the sea, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station; it commands fine views of the sea and harbour. Unexceptionable references given.—For terms, &c., apply at the house, 19, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES, CELEBRATED FOR THEIR GREAT STRENGTH AND FINE AROMATIC FLAVOUR.

To ensure a really rich and delicious beverage, use these choice Coffees; their excellent qualities have long been known and appreciated throughout Ireland.

Be sure to ask for JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, and see that you get it, as inferior articles are constantly being offered to consumers. Every canister and packet of the real JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE bears a copy of his signature.

There need be no difficulty in obtaining this COFFEE, as it is sold by, at least, one dealer in most places, at 1s., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 8d. per lb., from 1 oz. to 1 lb., and where it is not, any dealer may get it wholesale from

G. OLDHAM AND CO., 64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN. Or from JOHN CASSELL AND CO., 80 FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

THOMAS CONOLLY respectfully begs to inform the Public and Families visiting the country during the Summer Months, that his Carts deliver Bread daily in the following places:—

BRAY,	KINGSTOWN,
BALLYBRACK,	SANDYCOVE,
DUNDRUM,	GLASTHULE,
SHANKHILL,	SALTHILL,
STILLORGAN,	BOOTERSTOWN,
KILLINEY,	BLACKROCK,
LOUGHLINSTOWN,	MERRION,
CABINTEELY,	WILLIAMSTOWN.
SHANGANAGH,	

BAKERY, 1 AND 2, CASTLE-STREET, DALKEY.

May 4th, 1860

Miscellaneous.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER NOVELTIES.

G. OLDHAM AND SONS beg to announce the arrival of their complete Stock of New Goods, comprising every Novelty which has appeared in the French and British Markets for the present season.

A Superb Stock of NEW MANTLES, The New Paris Shapes, in Black Silk, Cloth, &c.
A Variety of NEW SHAWLS, Barege, Rockspun, and filled Long Shawls.
NEW FRENCH SILKS, All Purchased under the advantages of the New Tariff.
New Dress Textures, Mohairs, Grenades, Hune Poplins, Barege Anglaise, &c.
New Printed Muslins, Organdies, Cambric Brilliants, Jaconets.
New Parasols.
Worked Collars, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Sleeves, &c.

They also wish to call special attention to their large Stock of Ladies' Outfitting, Steel Skirts, Corsets, New Morning Gowns, &c. Childrens' Dresses, Baby Linen, Worked Robes, Pelisses, &c., All selected with care, and marked Lowest Cash Prices.

12, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

NEW GOODS FOR MORNING DRESSES.

French Barege Anglais, French and English Muslins, Gauze and Grenadine Mohairs, Barege and Grenadine Shawls, New Paris Mantles, Parasols, Ribbons, Lace Goods, &c.

JAMES FORREST AND SONS, In announcing their return from Paris and the arrival of all their New Goods, direct special attention to their unrivalled assortment of the New French Fabric, BAREGE ANGLAIS, Which they have imported both in 3-4, 6-4, and 8-4 widths, so as to make Shawls and Dresses alike.

The above material is the most durable, the most fashionable, and the cheapest French fabric for Summer Wear produced this season, to all of which they respectfully solicit an early inspection.

P.S.—Their Millinery and Mantle Warerooms will be found replete with all the latest Novelties, purchased from the most fashionable Paris Houses within the last few days.

100 AND 101, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces the arrival of his Second Consignment of SWISS EMBROIDERED LACE, MUSLIN, AND LENO CURTAINS (Duty Free.) Also some Novelties in Certain Materials, amongst which will be found the NEW BELGIAN DIMITIES, particularly suited to country or seaside residences. Patterns post free on application.

JOHN W. CARROLL, (formerly Manager to Messrs. W. Fry & Co.) 27, GRAFTON-STREET.

19th May, 1860.

D. DOWNEY, MILITARY & MERCHANT TAILOR, 5, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, (Late 11, Dawson-street).

Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at 3*l.* 18s., consisting of BLACK DRESS COAT, Do. TROUSERS, and MORSCELLE VEST.

Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.

5, Upper Sackville-street, February, 1860.

£4.

THE EVENING DRESS SUIT BLACK DRESS COAT, VEST, & TROUSERS. G. D. HIPWELL AND CO., TAILORS, 54, GRAFTON-ST.

ELEGANT TOILET REQUISITES in the Perfumery and Fancy Departments of GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO.'S MEDICAL HALL, 107, GRAFTON-STREET.

An extensive assortment of Smelling Bottles, Union, Patent Spherical, Spring, and Plain Stoppered of various colours, in Gold or Silver.

Vinaigrettes, of different patterns and colours, and in cases.

Rich Cut Toilet and Perfume Bottles, [illegible] Perfume [illegible] solid-backed Ivory Hair Brushes, Tortoise-shell, Ivory, and India-Rubber Combs.

The Jockey Club, Royal, Cantharidine, and every other Pomade of repute. The most approved British and Foreign Perfumery—Frangipanni, Royal, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, &c.

Brushes of all kinds, Sponges and Bags, Soaps, Creams, Sachets, Hair Washes, Perfumed Vinegar, Eau de Cologne, &c., as well as every other Toilet Requisite in use.

CARDS FOR THE MILLION. WEDDING, VISITING, AND BUSINESS.

A GENTLEMAN'S Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s. Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the three Kingdoms.

JOHN C DEVOY, MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 35, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

NEW DINNER, DESSERT, AND TEA SETS. We beg leave to announce the arrival of a large assortment of the above, in all the new colours, and of the most elegant shapes and designs. Prices will be found as moderate as in any of the professingly cheap houses.

GREGG & SON, CHINA, GLASS, AND LAMP WAREHOUSE, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

Note.—Several remnants of sets (best quality), to be had at cost prices.

EUPIONE.

GREASE STAINS REMOVED, and Gloves and Silks Cleaned, without unpleasant smell, by using EUPIONE, a new fluid, which for this reason supersedes Benzine, and all other preparations hitherto employed for this purpose.

SOLD WHOLESALE BY BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 23, MARY-STREET; and may be had retail in bottles, 6d. and 1s. each, from all shopkeepers throughout the country.

TO CONTRACTORS, CABINET-MAKERS, COACHBUILDERS, and OTHERS.

A choice selection from the well-known stock of the late Mr. JOSEPH BOOTH, of GOLDEN-LANE, consisting of Seasoned Mahogany, Cedar, Walnut, Rosewood, Elm, Oak, and other Foreign Timber, of various Scantlings, and Veneers, &c., &c., is now on Sale, considerably under its present market value, at RICHARD BOOTH AND CO.'S TIMBER YARD and STEAM SAW MILLS, 18, BRIDE-STREET, DUBLIN, who also have a large Stock of DEALS, well-Seasoned PINE, and other NORTH AMERICAN WOOD GOODS.

BEST MADE FURNITURE.

WM. BRUNTON & CO., 43, HENRY-STREET, Beg to call the attention of parties furnishing to their present extensive and well-assorted Stock of home-manufactured Furniture.

The Stock is largely made up of plain, substantial Goods now much in demand.

The Stock of fine Goods will be found very complete, at very moderate prices.

Every Article marked in plain figures, the lowest prices in the City.

WM. BRUNTON & CO., 43, HENRY-STREET.

B. M'MULLIN, SUCCESSOR TO MR. GOODLAND, 54, DAWSON-STREET,

Has at present a Stock of very nice WHIPS, London made, with [illegible] superior quality, at MODERATE PRICES.

Saddlery Appointments for Mounted Officers of Line and Militia Regiments.

PALACE NIGHT LIGHTS.

The above elegant Chamber Lights are made from the purest material, and now combine all the advantages so desirable—viz., a steady white light, and burning accurately the number of hours required.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by JAMES LAMBERT, Wax Chandler, Oil Merchant, &c., 64, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

Manufacturers—Charles Oglesby and Co., London.

GRATES, CHIMNEYPIECES FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS.

A very extensive Stock of the above Articles will be found at J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.'S WAREROOMS.

The designs are the newest and most beautiful, and the workmanship is the best. The prices are very moderate.

J. E. and Co.'s stock of Iron Bedsteads and Children's Cots will be found on inspection to be very large and complete. To this department they have appropriated a large new Show Room erected for the purpose. The prices range from 11s. upwards.

J. E. and Co. would respectfully request parties about to furnish their houses to inspect their Warerooms, which contain a complete assortment of every description of House-Furnishing Ironmongery. They will only enumerate a few of the leading Articles.

ELECTRO-PLATE IN TEA SETS, Forks, Spoons, Fruit Knives and Forks, &c., &c., LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS AND KETTLES, Britannia Metal, Plated, and Block Tin Dish Covers, Best Table Cutlery, TEA TRAYS, &c. MODERATOR LAMPS, IN CHINA AND BRONZE; A beautiful assortment of Gas Fittings in Bronze, Ormolu, and Gas Lustres; Hall Lights, &c.; Kitchen Ranges and Cooking Apparatus on the most improved and economical construction.

House Furnishing Ironmongery and Gas Fitting Warerooms, 34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET.

J. EDMUNDSON & CO., Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes.

PATENT SELF-REGULATING WIND ENGINE, for Pumping, Grinding, Chaff-cutting, Sawing, or driving other Machines.

This valuable invention is strongly recommended to the nobility, landowners, and farmers of Ireland.

It is already extensively used in England and the Colonies, and the most satisfactory references can be given. For draining lands it is invaluable. It has the following advantages over the Steam-engine:—It costs nothing for fuel, will work safely day and night, with occasional attention; is easily and cheaply erected and kept in repair. A boy can start it, stop it, or alter its speed.

All particulars may be obtained upon enclosing one Stamp to J. B. Fritz, Sole Manufacturer, 17, New Park-street, Southwark, London; Mr. L. B. Mounsey, 26 Summer-hill, Dublin.

Wants.

A GERMAN GOVERNESS, teaching French and Italian Music, wishes for a Situation, as visiting Governess, or to travel.—Address "M. B. S.," Irish Times Office.

AS PLAIN COOK, a steady young Woman, who will be disengaged in a few days, and can be highly recommended by her present employers, who are going abroad.—Address "M.O.," Irish Times Office.

AS COOK in a small family, or to take charge of a house, a steady respectable woman (widow), without any incumbrances; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, and other respectable families now in town; is a Protestant.—Address "A. M.," 74, Grafton-street, or 54, Upper Sackville-street.

Wanted.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND. WANTED, by the above Society, a CLERICAL DEPUTATION SECRETARY for Ireland, at a salary of £200 per annum, with travelling expenses. He will be required to represent the Society officially, and advocate its principles through the country at large, in pulpit and on platform. Candidates will kindly send in their applications, &c., for the consideration of the Committee, in care of the Rev. ALEXANDER LEEPER, Assistant Secretary, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin, on or before the 23rd instant.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.—WANTED, an Inspector and Organiser of Schools, under the above Society, for the Dioceses of Dublin, Glandelagh, and Kildare, at a salary of £200 per annum, with travelling expenses. He must give his whole time to the Society.—Applications to be sent before Wednesday, 6th June, to the Rev. ALEXANDER LEEPER, Assistant-Secretary, Office of the Society, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.

WANTED, a competent MASTER and MISTRESS, for a School within four miles of a good market town; the Master to teach a Mixed School, and the Mistress to Teach a few infants, but to be a good plain worker. Salary £50 per annum, with a house and coal. Application by letter to be made to Miss M., care of Rev. Alexander Leeper, 10 Kildare-street, Dublin.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Wanted, Two good Compositors.—Apply at the IRISH TIMES Office.

TURN-OVER APPRENTICES WANTED.—Wanted, Two good Turn-over Apprentices to the Printing Trade. Terms—1s. 8d. per hundred of brevier. An engagement given and required.—Apply to the Proprietor of the IRISH TIMES.

Cards.

ESTABLISHED 1817.

PHYSICIANS' AND SURGEONS' PRESCRIPTIONS, FAMILY RECIPES, &c., Accurately and Punctually prepared at BUTLER'S MEDICAL HALL, 50, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, By duly qualified compounders.

May, 1860.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 26 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH PAINTER AND DECORATOR AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS, IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Paillasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

MILNER'S PATENT FIREPROOF HOLDFAST SAFES AND CHESTS, In all sizes, at HODGES AND SON'S, 14, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

Education.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES ROAD.

PRINCIPALS: [illegible]
Assistant Classical Master: James Curran, Esq., A.B., Sch. T.C.D.
Science Master: Theodore Cooke, Esq., A.B., Senior Moderator and Gold Medalist, T.C.D.
Hebrew Master: Robert Conolly, Esq., Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D.
French and German Master: Rev. Oscar Krahmer, of the University of Jena.
Drawing, &c., Master: Henry Tendall, Esq., Mus. Doc.
Assistant English Master: William Hayward, Esq.

Classes for the University, the Military Colleges, &c., are in active operation. Junior Pupils are carefully instructed.

THE FLUTE.—DR. TENDALL, who was several years a pupil of some of the first masters in Europe, will be happy to give Lessons on the Boehm Flute, with or without Carte's improvements, or the old system of fingering. Terms moderate. Address, Eagle Terrace, Upper Leeson-street.

Medical.

HYDROPATHY. W. ALFRED JOHNSON, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, Author of "Bedside Letters on Hydropathy," and son of Doctor Edward Johnson, of Great Malvern, has built a Hydropathy Establishment at Delgany, County Wicklow, in which the Hydropathy principles, as adopted in Malvern, are employed.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 113, GRAFTON-STREET, Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.

Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

	£	s.	d.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	0	5	0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	5	0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5		

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 113, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy, for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. The ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the Botanic recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform. Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the [illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS, 27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their case without a perfect cure being effected.

Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.

Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.

Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock.

Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

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ON EVERY SATURDAY, the *SATURDAY HERALD* is published at the following rates:—

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The Proprietor, induced by the great success which has attended the *Saturday Herald* since its Establishment, has determined, in order to enable every class of Protestants to enjoy the advantages of a First-class Weekly Paper, to Publish it at the still Lower Price of THREE-HALFPENCE.

Those whose business during the week has prevented them from availing themselves of a cheap daily newspaper, will now be able to obtain a first-class weekly one, containing the entire news of the week, carefully arranged and reported, at a price within the reach of all.

Each publication will contain several articles ably written on subjects of social and general interest, and literary reviews, notices, &c.

As an advertising medium it will offer unusual advantages for Business Notices, persons requiring Situations, &c., and by means of over Eighty Agents it will be simultaneously circulated each Saturday Morning throughout every part of Ireland. The unexampled success of the *Irish Times* will be a fair criterion of the manner in which the *Saturday Herald* will be conducted. Nothing will be spared to render it a worthy supporter of our Protestant Institutions, and as such to merit a place in every Protestant family in Ireland.

Post Office Orders, &c., are to be made payable to

ALBERT H. KNOX, *SATURDAY HERALD OFFICES,* 4, *Lower Abbey-street, and* 15, *Sackville-place, Dublin.*

B. HYAM AND THE SPRING, 1860.

HYAM SPRING INVERNESS AND HIGHLAND Capes and Overcoats in Meltons and Tweeds, Light Spring Cheviots, Viennas, Venetians, Llama Cloth, and Silk Alpacas. Prices 16s. 6d., 21s., 26s., 35s., and 40s.

HYAM'S JUVENILE COSTUME, DISPLAYING faultless adaptation to early age. Children's Belt Suits, in new and beautiful materials. Prices 10s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 21s., and 26s. Light Spring Inverness and Highland Capes and Overcoats, in new designs. Prices 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 16s. 6d., and 21s.

HYAM'S RUGBY, HARROW, AND ETON JACKET Suits, three entire New Styles, becoming in design, serviceable for school or dress wear, and admirably adapted for Young Gentlemen. Prices 15s. 6d., 21s., 25s., 30s., and 36s.

HYAM'S CLOTHING TO ORDER DESIGNED in every variety of novel fabric, the very best cutters employed, the choice of materials very extensive to select from.

30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

CLERICAL COSTUME. Having, from many years' management of the business of Mr. GEORGE MACDONA, FORMER PROPRIETOR OF 32, MOLESWORTH STREET, acquired a thorough knowledge of the various styles of CLERICAL ATTIRE, I most respectfully state that I am prepared to execute any orders with which I am favoured, and invite inspection of my Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND JET BLACK CLOTH AND DOESKIN, which, for superior finish and durability, are unrivalled, and are specially recommended for Clergymen's Suits.
FRED. H. JUDGE, MERCHANT CLOTHIER, 3, WICKLOW-STREET,
*** Three doors from Grafton-street.

DIE SCHIFFS-CAPITANE und-VOLKER die Reisenden und die Fremden, die jetzt in Dublin sind, werden unsern Waarenvorrath zu besichtigen gebeten, der jeder zeit und jedem Klima schicklich ist. Unser Ausschneidens-system hat vollkommene Befriedung gegeben, und unsere Waaren sind immer von erstem Rang. Besonders wünschen wir die.
SCHOTTISCHEN ANGOLISCHEN HOSEN, 16s.
DURCHAU GESCHRUMPFT.
Zu erwähnen die wir neulich eingeführt haben und die personen von höchstem stande gemeiniglich, in London tragen.
KENNY und OWENS, SCHNEIDER, 54, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN, Gegenüber dem Great George's-street.

ST. BRIDGET'S SCHOOL-ROOMS, BRIDE-STREET. PAROCHIAL LECTURES. A Lecture will be delivered in the above School-Rooms on "Napoleon III.," on Tuesday next, May 22nd, by D. R. PLUNKETT, Esq. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock precisely.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen: S. SAMUEL, Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller, 29, 29, NASSAU-STREET. 29. By Appointment Bog Oak Carver To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises.

THE great success which we have met with since the opening of our New Concern, at 4, D'OLIER-STREET, is the best proof that a discerning Public can fully appreciate the system we have adopted of selling Prime Goods extremely cheap. Our expenses are not one-fifth what they would be in a more leading thoroughfare, and of this we promise faithfully to give our Customers the advantage. We have First-class Shirts, beautifully made by hand, from 5s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., at least 12s. per dozen less than such quality is usually sold for. We invite particular attention to our Stock of Summer Gloves, Balbriggan Socks, Ties, Braces, Drawers, Vests, and every article in the Outfitting line. Please to observe that 4, D'OLIER-STREET is opposite to the Carlisle Building, and near the Bridge. M'MAHON & CO., (formerly of Westmoreland-street.)

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING. A magnificent assortment IN TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT HODGES AND SON'S, 16 WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay. Servant's and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT, 75, GRAFTON-STREET. (Late T. Bennett's.) The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices. 75, GRAFTON STREET. Plate lent on hire.

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS. J. EDMUNDSON AND CO. Have a large assortment of every description of Garden Implements, including Garden Engines and Syringes, of the newest and most improved construction; also, Garden Chairs. J. E. and Co. also recommend Bradford's Patent Washing, Wringing, and Mangling Machines, Which are superior to any other description yet introduced. They have also a full assortment of the following Articles, which will be found of the best construction and very moderate in price:— Patent Knife-Cleaning Machines, Knife Boards, Emouleurs (or Knife-Sharpeners), Cinder Sifters, Chimney Tops, &c. J. E. and Co. are sole Agents for Stephens' Ne Plus Ultra Kitcheners. Agents for Milner's Fire-proof, Thief-resisting Safes and Boxes, of which they always hold a large stock. Housefurnishing Ironmongery and Gasfitting Warerooms, 34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

MOURNING. THE DUBLIN GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 11, WESTMORELAND-STREET. Families about to adopt mourning attire are respectfully solicited, previous to making their selections, to inspect the matchless Stock now in view at this Establishment. Every article suited for all grades of Mourning, embracing every novelty; may be had at prices guaranteed lower than any House in the City. The Dress Department is fully supplied with all the new Textures, including Bareges, Grenadines, and Mohairs, which can be engaged not to tear. The Mantle and Millinery Departments contain the latest Parisian designs. Dressmaking conducted under superior management, and charges strictly moderate. HENRY SMITH AND CO.

WANTED, on the First of June, a Protestant thorough servant; she must be a good plain cook and laundress; the family consists of a lady and two sons, a quiet orderly family; the washing is not heavy, but shirts, collars, and ties, must be particularly well made up; she must be a good dairy maid, and have charge of fowl; willing to make herself generally useful; have strong recommendations for honesty, sobriety, good temper, and cleanliness; wages £8 per annum, and tea money.—Apply at the IRISH TIMES Office.

THE BIRD'S NEST AT KINGSTOWN. The Friends of this Institution are kindly reminded that it is contemplated holding A BAZAAR, AT SALT HILL GARDENS, KINGSTOWN. About the end of June, To assist in carrying it on.
Contributions of money, work, toys, flowers, &c., will be gratefully received by the following Ladies:—
Mrs. Steward, Gortletragh, Monkstown.
Mrs. Courtenay, De Vesci terrace.
Mrs. Wilson, Richmond, Monkstown.
Mrs. J. Smyly, 13, Merrion-square North.
Miss Poole, 5, Smith's Buildings, Ely-place.
Miss Murphy, 17, Merrion-square North.
Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road.
Miss Boyd, 10, Vesey-place, Monkstown.
Mrs. Kincaid, 3, Herbert-street.

THE SHILLING ART UNION OF DUBLIN. Sanctioned by the Lords of the Privy Council for Trade.
PATRON. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
PRESIDENT. The Most Noble the Marquis of Drogheda.
VICE-PRESIDENTS.
The Right Hon. Lord Cloncurry. The Right Hon. the Earl of Enniskillen.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Bective, M.P. The Right Hon. the Earl of Granard.
Lord Otho Fitzgerald. The Rev. the Provost of Trinity College.
Mountcashel.
W. R. Wilde, Esq., F.R.C.S.I. Sir Edward Grogan, Bart., M.P.
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J. J. M'Carthy, Esq., M.R.I.A.
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Peter M'Swiney, Esq. William M'Kay, Esq., LL.D.
John Vance, Esq., M.P. Thomas John White, Esq.
R. J. T. Macrory, Esq. Joseph Robinson, Esq.
Joseph R. Kirk, Esq., R.H.A. Henry W. Todd, Esq.
Charles Bianconi, Esq., J.P. Charles Bianconi, Esq., jun.
Hon. Hely Hutchinson. M. Angelo Hayes, Esq.
H. T. Vickers, Esq.
Trustees—Thomas Vance, Esq.; B. Bianconi, Esq.; P. M'Swiney, Esq. Treasurer—Thomas John White, Esq. Secretary—M. Angelo Hayes, Esq. Bankers—The Royal Bank of Ireland.
The success which has attended the Art Union lately established by the French Government in Paris, at One Franc a share, has induced the formation of Shilling Art Unions in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and other large towns, and the result has been most satisfactory; 31,600 Subscribers have been obtained by the Liverpool Art Union alone, and Pictures to the amount of £1,300 distributed as Prizes.
As such societies are peculiarly adapted for diffusing a more general taste for Art, and spreading its refining influences amongst all classes, it has been deemed advisable to establish a similar association in Dublin.
RULES.
A Subscription of One Shilling or upwards constitutes a Member of the Society for the year in which the Subscription is paid.
Members shall, for each Shilling subscribed, be entitled to one chance at the Annual Distribution of Prizes.
The money subscribed shall, after paying all necessary expenses, be divided into different sums by the Committee, and appropriated by lot amongst the Subscribers as Prizes.
Each Prizeholder shall have the right to select, for himself, or by his nominee, from the Royal Hibernian Academy's Exhibition, or any other public exhibition in Dublin approved by the Committee, a Picture or Work in Sculpture to the value of the prize so apportioned.
Prizeholders who shall signify the wish may have their pictures chosen by the Committee.
Prizeholders shall have the option of commissioning a picture or work in sculpture from artists resident in Ireland, on intimating to the Committee their wish to exercise this privilege; provided that the work so commissioned shall be exhibited at the next ensuing Exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy, and shall not be either a portrait or bust.
The Distribution of Prizes shall take place on the first of June in each year, or as near thereto as the Committee may appoint.
All the works selected shall, at the option of the Committee, be publicly exhibited in Dublin, after which they will become the property of the several Prizeholders.
All payments to artists shall be made by the Committee at the close of the Exhibition.
(By order) M. ANGELO HAYES, Secretary. 4, Salem-place, Dublin.
The arrangements as to the selection are the same as those of the London Art Union.
All letters of inquiry must have a postage stamp enclosed.
Tickets may be had from any of the Committee, from the Agents, or from the Secretary, who will enclose a Ticket on receipt of thirteen postage stamps.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Saturday Evening.

The past has been an eventful week, and the condition of the Money market seems no longer to be the index pointing out the value of Funds; it must, of course, considerably heighten or lessen the effects proceeding from other grave causes; but, while the Continent of Europe remains in its present distracted state, we must look to Sicily, and, if report speaks truly, to Turkey also, for the influences which will hence guide fluctuations in Funds. The intelligence of to-day goes far to confirm the strong surmises which have already been freely made, and concerning which there appears to be apparently little doubt, that Garibaldi's expedition is largely assisted, if not principally directed, by the mysterious and powerful ruler of France. This belief has strongly contributed to cause considerable uneasiness to the financial public, and is of itself sufficiently powerful to depress prices, independent of the many other circumstances which at present lend their co-operation in promoting the distrustful feeling. At the time of the Russian war, France and England were united against a common foe which is now believed to be in alliance with the former. England had nothing to fear but the increase of her national debt to the extent of over sixty millions; while at the present time we cannot foresee the consequences likely to arise from any successes in Southern Italy. The annexation of Savoy drove Funds down one per cent. The occupation by French troops of several maritime ports in the Mediterranean may clash with the interests of England, and may have a greater effect if realised. We don't wish to be alarmists, but we think it only right to give the gist of the feelings which at present largely occupy the public mind. The greatest effect, indeed, has been produced in Paris, where a considerable fall has taken place, and has been one of the greatest of the causes which produced depression in English Government Securities, which all accounts agree in stating would have been more marked but for the dividend which is now becoming due in Consols. On the 5th of next month there will be about 25s. per cent. due on Consols, and, if this amount be deducted from the price of this stock in London for the June account, we will have its actual market value.

If we except the last few days, the demand for money was not very active during the week, although even the best bills were not currently discounted under the Bank minimum. During the last few days the demand has somewhat increased both for discounts and on the Stock Exchange, and full rates have been obtained without difficulty.

The arrivals of Bullion have been very large during the week, being estimated at three-quarters of a million; but as yet only a limited amount has been taken into the Bank. We learn, however, that the shipments of silver to the East are likely to be larger, and this may cause an exportation of gold to the Continent, in payment for silver. Nearly all the vessels known to have been out have arrived from Australia—namely, the Jessie Boyle, the White Star, and the Result. The other vessels are the Omar Pacha, out 75 days, with £60,800; the Southampton, out 69 days, with £77,000; and the Dream, out 65 days, with £26,470.

The last weekly return from the Bank of England is a very favourable one, showing an increase of as much as £429,894 in the reserve, and £154,024 in the bullion; the rest has been increased by only £6,958; but the circulation has fallen off to the extent of £244,927. In other securities there has been a decrease of £472,985, and this shows the moderate nature of the applications at the Bank.

Funds in London were very weak in tendency during the week, but not by any means so much so as the Railway Share market. The anticipation of increased dividends, though correct, led to speculations for a rise in most Railway Stocks, which have suffered by a reaction, the effect of over purchases.

In the Dublin markets weakness was, of course, observable, which is more marked in New Threes than Consols, the former appearing nearly one per cent. under the latter in price, which in this market appears strange, both Stocks being always dealt in ex-interest. In consequence of a slight reaction in London, prices were better supported here to-day, but the Share markets were extremely dull. In Local or Railway Debentures no dealings; Bank Stock was inquired for; Nationals were done at 5s. per Share reduction, but buyers at the quotation; Atlantic Steam were offered at the last price; Dundalks also were on sale; all other Steam Shares were in excellent demand, British and Irish showing an advance of 5s. per share. There were no dealings in Mining Shares, except in Carysforts at an advance; these Shares have been in better demand during the last few days, owing to a report of a discovery a few fathoms of surface; the ore is stated to be particularly rich in metal. There were buyers of General Mines at the last price; sellers at £5. Mining Company of Ireland would have been taken at the last quotation, but no sellers appeared. Railway Shares were very dull, Cork and Passages being the only ones showing life; they were very steady at the former price. Belfast Junctions were weak, at a decline of an eighth, while the decline in Great Southern Stock is no less than £1 17s. 6d. per cent. To-day's quotation is the first since the withdrawal of the Canal Bill, and the full effect is therefore shown. Canal Stock was offered at the last price; £40 would have been given. In other Shares no changes, except in Waterford and Limerick £6 per cent. Preference, which show a fractional advance.

The annual general meeting of the proprietors of the Provincial Bank of Ireland was held on Thursday, and the financial statement submitted to the meeting was even more than usually satisfactory. The amount of undivided profits for the year ended in March, 1859, amounted to £236,521. Out of this sum was declared two half-yearly dividends of 10 per cent. each, of which amounted to £108,000, after the deduction of which was left a balance of £128,521, which, added to the profits of the last year of £111,783, raised the amount available for dividend to £240,504. Out of this sum the directors have declared the usual dividend, at the rate of £20 per cent. per annum, and have made a small addition to the rest. Nothing can be more pleasing than to witness a continuance in prosperity of this, one of our oldest and most important institutions; it is creditable to the management, and creditable to the country, it is an evidence of the stability of its trade, and of the commercial character of its people.

To the shareholders of another and similar establishment, which has been lately growing greatly in popular favour—namely, the National Bank—an anonymous circular has been issued by a party, styling himself "A Proprietor of the National Bank," in which he suggests that auditors, not being directors of the company, should be appointed to check and audit the accounts. In this we perfectly concur, as we think that, in all public companies, but especially in a bank, the most important duty which the shareholders owe to themselves is, to see that the accounts are properly audited by shareholders, independent of the directors. If the circular was merely confined to the advancement of an opinion having reference to the necessity of auditors, it might fairly be one for the consideration of the shareholders; but it loses a great deal, if not the entire of its weight, by an attack of a grossly personal nature, against some of the directors and the chief inspectors, and by the species of inuendo which pervades the entire document. If the writer be a proprietor in the National Bank, it seems strange he should privately endeavour to injure the directors, or to embarrass them, and stranger still that he should base most of his remarks upon a document which was issued in the year 1850, when the Bank's position was nothing to that which it [illegible] of ten years, proceeds more from, probably, some private pique than from a sincere desire to promote the prosperity of the Bank.

The Customs duties for the past week were £18,754 5s. 5d., against £19,917 last year, thus:—

	£	s.	d.
Tea	6,684	12	5
Sugar	2,024	1	5
Refined do.	744	15	1
Coffee	71	8	0
Wine	1,237	1	0
Spirits	1,087	1	0
Tobacco	6,098	13	6
Miscellaneous	806	16	0
Total	18,754	5	5

The following shows the principal shippers of Porter for the week ending this day, as taken from the *Dublin Daily List*:—

	Hhds.	Brls.	Hlf. Brls.	Qr. Brls.
Guinness & Co.	895	65	578	—
Findlater	274	168	686	—
Manders	297	147	859	—
Jameson, Pim, & Co.	101	50	297	12
Watkins & Co.	66	28	562	37
D'Arcy & Son	59	75	244	40
Sweetman	77	36	155	—
Brenan, Price, & Co.	61	27	79	12

A strong effort is at present being made to change the management of the Waterford and Kilkenny Company from London to Dublin, and we trust it may be fully successful, as we can have but little confidence in management carried on so far from the locale of operations. Past experience is of no value if it does not teach us that all English management of Irish railways has, in every case, failed while in almost every instance; Irish management has been successful, and we hope the shareholders will now make an exertion to permanently benefit what ought to be a fine property.

The following is a list of the foreign arrivals during the week:—Athanasian, from Bordeaux, wines, brandies, &c; Wilhelm, from Stettin, wheat; Hermann, from Pillaw, wheat; Jane, from Barbadoes, sugar; Agenora, from Caen, wheat and flour; Pere Ravain, from Nantes, wheat; Lydia, from Nantes, wheat; Ida, from Cavalla, Indian corn; Luna, from Koningsberg, wheat; Mosquito, from Guantamo, sugar.

The following vessels cleared outwards for foreign ports:—Jean Baptiste Marie, for Bordeaux; Catharina, Brussels, soda and lime; Albion, Archangel; Judith, Archangel; Flying Fish, Barbadoes, coal and seed.

The Mining Share market in London has been rather dull during the week, although great fluctuations are in some instances shown. The recent decline in the standard of Copper has partly been the means of limiting business, while the influences which affected the Share markets generally also contributed to do so. The following we copy from the London Mining Journal on the state of the Metal markets:—

No feature of any importance has transpired materially affecting the position of metals, but there is no manifest improvement in the demand, and the turn in prices appear slightly in favor of buyers. The general aspect of our market remains as previously reported.

COPPER.—Shipping orders are scarce, and prices easy. One or two large transactions for consumption are reported, but as the deliveries will extend over some time no immediate benefit will be realised.

IRON.—In rails a few orders have been taken at £5 2s. 6d., f.o.b. in Wales. At this very low price ironmasters are quite indifferent about selling, and merely accept sufficient to maintain their men at work. Merchant bars are in rather less demand, and prices may shortly follow the course of rails, as there is rather a wider margin existing at the present moment than usual. Staffordshire descriptions are quite without any alteration to notice in quotations. Swedish bars, on the spot, of Indian assortment, £12 5s. for arrival; £12 has been accepted.

LEAD.—Sellers are indisposed to make any further concession in former rates, and, although the market is void of animation, prices appear to have reached their lowest.

SPELTER.—Second-hand lots have been forced for sale at £20 10s., but buyers have sprung up the last few days at this price, and our market has now somewhat stiffened in consequence. Importers are sellers of small plates on the spot at £20 15s.; small lots, or broken warrants, £21.

TIN.—English continues in a firmer position. Banca and Straits in limited request, but slightly improved in value.

TIN PLATES—In moderate demand; IC coke sold at 24s.

STEEL.—The stock is light, and supplies are barely equal to requirements. Prices are not likely to recede.

QUICKSILVER.—No change whatever to note.

The following is a comparative statement of prices:

	May 12.	May 1
Consols	93	93
New Three per Cents.	93	92
Belfast and Ballymena	44	44
Cork and Bandon	14	14
Cork and Passage	10	11
Belfast Junction	44	43
Dublin and Drogheda	75	75
Dublin and Kingstown	201	201
Dublin and Wicklow	6	6
Dundalk and Enniskillen	13	13
Great S. and Western	114	113
Irish South Eastern	6	6
Midland Great Western	52	52
Waterford and Limerick	24	24
Bank of Ireland	239	238
Hibernian	35	35
National	66	66
Royal	27	27
Atlantic	7 (£5 paid)	6
City of Dublin	100	100x d
Steam ship Building Co.	54	54
Dundalk	9	9
Carysfort	10s	12s
Connorree	25s	24s 6d
General Mining Company	4	4
Mining Co. of Ireland	13	12
Wicklow Copper	64	64
Alliance Gas	9	9
Grand Canal	48	42
National Insurance	35	35
Patriotic Insurance	5	5

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 19.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	94
Account	94
New Threes	93
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	94
Account	94
New Threes	93
12-30 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	94
Account	94
New Threes	93
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	94
Account	94
New Threes	93
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	94
Account	94
New Threes	93

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 5; Caledonians, 90; Eastern Counties 55½; Great Northern 114½; Great Western, 69¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 102⅝; Midland Stock, 116¼; South Eastern, 85½; Great Western Canada, 12½; London and North Western, 100¼; London and South Western, 92½. Consols steady and firm all morning at 94⅝; rather buyers. Shares very firm, at an advance of ⅛ to ¼ per cent. on last night's closing, and are now steady at the improved rates. Canadian shares firm. French steady. Turks new, 52½.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

PARIS, SATURDAY.—3-30 P.M.—The Bourse has improved. The final quotations of Rentes was 69-20, and ⅛ higher than yesterday.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

(*Times City Article.*)

Friday Evening.

The funds experienced less agitation to-day, but prices show only a fractional improvement. The market having been undisturbed by any telegrams of importance, the tendency to recover might, perhaps, have been more distinct but for the circumstance of the opening prices from Paris showing a further fall. An increased demand for money likewise operated unfavourably. The demand for discount to-day has been larger than of late, and at the bank a good amount of business has been done. At the foreign exchanges this afternoon, the Amsterdam, Hamburg, and Paris rates were about same as last quotations. Vienna and Trieste were again higher, owing to a further depreciation in the Austrian currency. Bills on Naples and Sicily were unsaleable. About £8,000 in gold was taken to the bank to-day. The shipment of specie, per the Pera, represent £249,544, the whole being silver, with the exception of £4,220. The railway market to-day presented rather a better appearance than yesterday, but the tendency to recovery is checked by a reported heaviness on the country markets. The traffic returns of the United Kingdom for week ending May 12th, shows an increase of £34,680 over the corresponding week of last year.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Friday Evening.

The funds opened with a further firm appearance, and an improvement in the French funds was responded to on this side. The four o'clock quotations were ⅛ per cent. above those of yesterday, and at a later hour an improvement of ⅛ was quoted. In the market for British Railway Stocks there was likewise a tendency to recovery, particularly in the afternoon the commercial demand for money was active, and a brisk business was done at the bank. The supply in the open market has diminished, and the best bills were not taken below 4⅜ to 4½ per cent.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Caledonians, 89 90; Chester and Holyhead, 51½; Eastern Counties, 55½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77½ 8½; Great Northern, 114 15; Great Northern A, 14½ 15½; Grand Trunks, 8 1-16 1-16; London and North Western, 99¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 43¾ 44; Midland, 115½; North British, 60½; South Eastern, 84; York and North Midland, 79¼. Consols have been very heavy all day, and closed dull at the lowest rates, 94⅝. Foreign politics causing sales. Shares very steady, and unchanged in price. The old stocks about ⅛ per cent. higher than in the morning. Business limited. Canadian steady. French without change. Bourse not open to-day, so we are without [illegible]. Lombardo, 7-16 5-16 discount.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—MAY 19.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	93
Ditto for Account, 8th June	93
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92
Ditto for Account, 8th June	92
BANKS.	
National Bank, £25 paid	66
STEAM.	
British and Irish, £50 paid	41
City of Dublin £100 paid	—
Ditto Halves	50 x d
MINES.	
Carysfort Mining Company (Limited)	12s 0d
RAILWAYS.	
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage	11
Dublin and Belfast Junction, £50 paid	43
Great Southern and Western Stock £100 paid	113
Irish South Eastern (Carlow to Kilkenny)	6
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent. Redeemable	—
Ditto 6 per cent.	10

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st May. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	93	93		93		93
Ditto for Account	93	93	93	93	93	93
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92	93	92	92	92	92
Ditto for Account	92	93		92	92	92
Bank Stock						

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, MAY 19.—Sugar, little doing to-day. Market 6d lower for the week. Four cargoes sold yesterday afternoon. Coffee quiet. Tea, no change. Rice active. Saltpetre firm at late advance, but little doing. Tallow market quiet at 53s 6d; spot 51s 6d; June, 51s, last 3 months.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MAY 19.—Sales probably 6,000 or 7,000 bales; no imports. No change in market.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, MAY 19.—No 1, 50s to 50s 3d; mixed numbers, warrants, 51s 1½d to 51s 3d; No 3, 49s 6d to 50s. Market firm.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, MAY 19.—Farmers' wheat in small supply, and found ready sale at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per quarter on the rates of this day week. South country and foreign in good demand, at a similar improvement, but the latter is held at such extreme rates that business is impeded. Flour sells steady, at 1s. per sack over last week's prices.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
MONDAY, MAY 21ST.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
LEAHON'S GALLERY, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.—To-day, Exhibition of the Two Paintings "Christ Tempted by Satan" and "La Cinquantaine."
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.
ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO—The "Campbell Minstrels" every evening at eight o'clock.

THEATRE.
Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Battle of Inch, or the Fair Maid of Perth;" "Day in Paris;" "Wanted 1,000 Young Milliners;" "Magic Toys;" to conclude with "Founded on Facts."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.
The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, May 19th, amounted to 54,774 copies, making an average of 9,129 copies daily.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.
Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland	One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
America (New York), (S.)	One p.m., May 22.
West Coast of Africa (Ll.) Constantinople	Six p.m., May 23.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 24.
India (Bombay) (S.)	Six p.m., May 25.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	Six p.m., May 25.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 27.
Spain and Portugal (S.)	One p.m., May 27.
America (New York) (S.)	One p.m., May 29.
Constantinople	Six p.m., May 30.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed, via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

THE SUMMER LOUNGE SUIT, FOR THREE GUINEAS.
We respectfully call public attention to the above Fashionable Suit, being the leading style for the present season. We have them ready for immediate use in a variety of new materials, or can be made to order in Six Hours. A perfect Fit guaranteed.
BROWNE AND PAYNE, Clothiers to the Lord Lieutenant, 12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

MANLY SPORTS.
THE MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL Cricket and Boat Clubs are respectfully informed that we are now prepared to execute their orders for Cricketing and Boating Suits, from the REGISTERED WOOLLEN TWILLS, THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.
KENNY AND OWENS, MERCHANT TAILORS, 54, DAME-STREET. Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s., THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, MAY 21.

IF ever a reform in any portion of our military organisation was required, it is now imperatively called for by the existing condition of the Militia. England has her Coast Guards, her Naval Volunteers, her Army, and her Volunteer Rifle Corps, to depend on in emergencies. We, too, have homes, and honour, and proportionate wealth, to defend, yet we have no defences except that afforded by our Constabulary and the Militia. A better force than the former it is impossible to find, but it is limited in number, and must be scattered over a wide extent of country. The Militia is nominally much more numerous, but really less effective. We are constrained to assert that, as an offensive or defensive force, the Militia cannot be considered to have much weight, and this not from the fault of the officers or men, or their inaptitude for military training, but because of the absurd regulations which are established for its management.

In the first place, when a regiment is disbanded after its twenty-one days' training, it is still believed to exist in the shape of "a staff," counting, drummers, sergeants, and all, about 16 effective men. This is supposed to be the soul of the regiment, existing, like that of the Rosicrusians, without a body, or waiting for one. During eleven months of hibernation, these 16 men who form the staff are occupied with anything but staff practice. The sergeants lay aside their military occupation, and, in some instances, pursue "trades," or other means of making money, in the towns where they are stationed. This is not a soldier's life, nor one fitted for an instructor of soldiers. The staff of every regiment ought to be increased to at least 40 men, and these should be bound to perfect themselves in the duties of a staff, and not to relegate themselves to any trades or civil employments.

If it be said that the expenses of the Militia are already heavy, and that Parliament is not inclined to make any additional grant, we answer that it is the most false economy possible to destroy the efficiency of any force by a niggarly parsimony. Moreover, we can point out the means of effecting a very considerable saving. In the Line the regiments are commanded by the Lieutenant-Colonel; he alone enjoys the administration and direction of the regiment; but when a Militia regiment is called out it is, in many cases, commanded by a Colonel, while the Lieutenant-Colonel sinks into insignificance. One of these two officers is absolutely unnecessary, and the suppression of one or other of them would supply funds towards an increase of the working staff.

Nor is there any test of the efficiency of the officers. An inspection, indeed, is held—that is, a general goes down upon an appointed day and hour, all are *en grande tenue*. The General looks for a moment upon the body before him, utters the usual language of compliment, passes an eulogium upon everything and every person, and believes that to praise the force as it is is part, and no small part, of his duty. An inspection, to be worth anything, should be real and effective, searching and complete.

The medical officers of the Militia have much reason to complain. Their position is uncertain, and their pay is miserable; still, they have duties to perform, as to the examination of the recruits, which seem often to be performed imperfectly. For instance, the Militia is commonly considered to be the school and nursery of the Line. Although the men pass the Militia Surgeon, they cannot as easily pass the examination of the Surgeon of the Line. Of the Militiamen who volunteer into the Line, fully half are rejected for bodily defects or debility by the Regimental Surgeon. There must be something wrong here. Either the standard of the Militia is too low, and that of the Line too high, or the examination of the candidates for enlistment into the Militia is not performed as carefully as it should be.

When meetings for training the Militia are held there should be present from six to seven hundred men. If the Militia were really, as it is nominally, a school for the Line, we should not have the recruiting officer departing, on the dismiss of the regiment, with six or seven passible recruits, as is the case at present. If a regiment, instead of being called out for training for merely 27 days, were called out by companies at first, and if these were kept embodied for three or four months, the men would have imbibed a passion for a soldier's life, and, on the disembodiment, two or three hundred men would volunteer for the Line.

The condition of the Militia at present is unsatisfactory in the extreme. We have pointed out some of the causes which impair its efficiency, and it is on no slight grounds that Sir James Ferguson determined to call the attention of the House of Commons to the entire subject, on the second reading of the Army Estimates. All that the Militia requires is an improved system to render it, both as regards the officers and men, a thoroughly efficient force, and we trust that the Government will give the matter their serious consideration.

The *Times* on the Volunteering for the Pope in Ireland:—

While Parliament is discussing the scope of Conspiracy Bills and the true force of Foreign Enlistment Acts, the question is solved with a ruder decision on the other side of St. George's Channel. It is amusing to compare the subleties of senatorial debate with the ingenuous candour and defiant frankness of our Irish contemporaries. Irishmen read in their own newspapers that there is no mistake about the matter. Of course, they have a right to go where they please, and do what they please when they get there. Has not "emigration" been the order of the day in Ireland for many a long year? Is it not, indeed, in its full tide at this very moment? Was ever such a thing heard of as that an Irishman should forcibly and against his will be kept at home? Certainly not; and all the rest, therefore, follows as a necessary consequence. If Irishmen may emigrate to one place, they may emigrate to another—to Ancona just as well as to Auckland. On arriving at the land of their choice they may select their own avocation, and, if their fancy leads them to soldiering, who is to gainsay their will? What can be plainer? "So long," says an organ of the Papal sympathisers—"so long as no illegal act is done, and we most earnestly advise all our fellow-countrymen who have turned their minds to the spirited subject of Italian emigration to avoid all law-breaking, and to go out as *bona fide* emigrants, perfectly free to adopt any profession, even the honourable profession of arms, when they get to their destination—so long even the 'omnipotence of Parliament' will fail to stop the Irish exodus, or to turn it from the course it may please Providence to direct it into." There is the theory of the case as propounded in Ireland. For its application we have only to turn to Mr. Reuter's telegrams, in which it has just been announced that "a party of Irish volunteers has arrived at Ancona."

But there is something still to come. This is only the beginning of the end. What is likely to be the lot of these adventurers, who, in greater or less numbers, appear to be leaving Ireland as "emigrants," and landing in Italy as "volunteers?" There is an indubitable reality about the enterprise on which they have embarked. It is no holiday excursion, as they have learnt from their very first reception. The Pope has been looking his gift horses in the mouth. His officers are ready to engage soldiers, but they must be stout and effective men, up to all the standards of strength and stature, patient of fatigue, and evidently qualified for the hardships of a campaign. More than one "volunteer," we are told, has been decisively rejected. Sympathy was not enough. The hard-headed recruiting agents wanted bone and sinew, and the stock of some of the emigrants was found deficient. There is a pretty anecdote told of a certain period of popular enthusiasm when a weakly-looking lad, on offering himself for enlistment, and receiving for answer that he was too small, replied, "I shall grow when I come in sight of the enemy;" but General Lamoriciere, Frenchman though he is, makes little account of romance or sentiment. It is wonderful to see what a hard, business-like state of things he is introducing into the Papal establishment. He evidently means work, and wants, not sympathisers, but soldiers. It must be rather awkward for the volunteers. Enthusiasts demanding to be armed must feel it somewhat of a "damper" when they are taken out to be measured; and the Irish journals, we see, are naturally indignant at learning that indifferent specimens of Ireland's sons have been carried to the military markets of the Continent.

Nothing, however, can show the true nature of the crisis better than this little incident. It is perfectly clear that Lamoriciere is as much in earnest as Garibaldi, and that he intends to make the Pope a real fighting army. He knows the material of which soldiers are made, and he will have none but the genuine article. Whether he leads out 5,000 or 10,000 men to battle, we may depend upon it that these will be all real soldiers, every man of them; that they will be well appointed, well organised, and well commanded. Such an army will produce an effect in Italy, but the work, if it comes, will be no child's play. It really seems as if the principles of liberty and absolutism were to be brought into conflict on the fields of the Peninsula with greater virulence than has been witnessed since 1793. A telegram announced yesterday that all the unpopular Italian Sovereigns, including those who had been deposed as well as those who apprehended deposition, had entered into a treaty of alliance, and bound themselves to combined operations for their common interest. Such an array on one side presumes of necessity an array of the Italian people on the other, and a war, if war should come, of extraordinary fury. All this, too, is under a southern sun, and in a country which, time out of mind, has proved the grave of foreign legions. We think our Irish friends had better stay at home. They have no character to earn in the way of pugnacity or courage, nor can any people in the world better afford to let others fight their own battles.

In what position, moreover, would they find themselves, supposing the war actually broke out? They would be ranged under orthodox banners, no doubt, in a lawful cause, and with a good commander, but against whom would they be fighting? Against Catholics and patriots, against men of the same creed with themselves, appearing in arms, after long suffering, for public rights. The Italians, whether in Sicily or Tuscany, ask for these rights only. They have been asking for many years, and events have now apparently brought them within their reach. It is all their own doing. Nowhere in the whole business is there a trace of the Saxon or the Protestant. France and Austria are Catholic Powers, Sardinia is a Catholic Power, the Italian Princes are one and all Catholic Sovereigns. Sympathies are free beyond a question; but we should have thought that where the ties of religious communion were equal, the attraction of popular principles would have carried the day. The Italians cannot be charged with ambition, love of conquest, or any of the national propensities which hurry people to war. They have risen and fought on their own soil, and for their own rights only, nor have they ever disgraced their cause by vindictiveness or extravagance.

We think Irishmen would be wise if they gave less heed to priestly counsels and more to their own interests. Foreign Legions have seldom furnished agreeable service. An Irish Brigade in Italy would find probably indifferent pay, hard work, little relief, and no thanks at all. If the volunteers happened to be on the winning side, they would be regarded with execration by the people on whom they had helped to reimpose an obnoxious yoke; if they were on the losing side, all their efforts would be lost. What community of feeling, again, could exist between them and their comrades in arms—between the "young farmers of Kerry" and the Swiss and Austrian levies who will make up the Papal army? True, they would be all Catholics, but so would be their adversaries also. We can hardly imagine a less satisfactory cause than that which an Irish Brigade would find itself defending. In past times, no doubt, such a body of men has fought in many a wanton battle, and poured forth its blood in many an empty cause, but in those days wars were undertaken with less scruple, and were hardly thought to need justification. At present we look more narrowly into such matters, and we expect to find more reasonable motives for so terrible an appeal. We know, for instance, what the Sicilians are fighting for, what the Neapolitan troops are aiming at, and what Garibaldi is desirous of accomplishing. But what would be the objects of an Irish Brigade in an Italian war? Not mere employment, for there is plenty of that at home; nor the assertion of a patriotic principle, for that principle would be on the other side. Neither could they be promoting Catholic interests, for all their success must be obtained at the expense of Catholics. One thing only would they be doing—they would be helping to establish in tyrannical strength a Government against which its own subjects had risen as utterly intolerable, and that, in our humble opinion, is not exactly a work in which it is desirable to assist.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Friday Evening.

If there be any truth in the proverb, that the ear of any one whose name is on many lips itches, certain noble lords must be tolerably uneasy to-day. The course which events will take on Monday night has given rise to a great many speculations. The rumours vary according to the direction from which they proceed. At one time you hear that Lord Monteagle hardly intended to evoke a collision between the Houses, and that, awakening to the dangers he has originated, has been considering how he shall extricate himself from his motion, and save the nation thereby; with this view that he has closeted himself with Lord Derby, to get the benefit of his advice. Very like a whale! The wish is father to the thought, and these interviews look the other way. At another time the report spreads that Palmerston is delighted with the ransacking that Gladstone will get, and goes in, heart and soul, with the Peers against the repeal. How every lord will vote is freely discussed, and bets upon the doubtful ones are laid. Every one puts down as supporters of the amendment my Lords Normanby, Grey, and Overstone. Such well-known Whigs as Lord Panmure, Lord Abercrombie, Earl of Shelbourne, Earl of Camperdown, and Lord Vivian are said to have declared their intention of ranking themselves amongst the non-contents on the Earl of Granville's motion for the second reading. The Marquis of Lansdowne and Earl Fitzwilliam will, it is expected, remain away rather than encourage, by a direct vote, the removal of a source of supply in the face of a large deficit. Meantime Mr. Bright and his lieutenants are not inactive; large placards meet the eye in every part of the slums of London, appealing to the aristocracy of Shoreditch and the intellect of the Seven Dials against the fierce invasion of the people's rights which the audacious House of Lords is about to attempt. "Shall the Lords usurp the functions of the Crown?" "Men of England! will ye be taxed by Lord Derby?" "Is the House of Lords to govern the finances of the people and the country?" and many such questions, are the means which the demagogues lay hold of to influence one branch of the Legislature. It is to be hoped that a copy of each is sent by the printer to my Lords Derby and Monteagle, as otherwise they cannot be expected to go in search of them.

Sir William Atherton is not improving his position as Solicitor-General in the House of Commons. When the appointment was first made, it seemed to meet with approbation, on the ground that if he could not bring much influence, by way of speaking power, to back the Ministry, at least his character as a lawyer prevented his nomination from being spoken against. On three several occasions his legal abilities have been called into requisition by the House, and have been found wanting. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has entertained the idea of repealing an act, confined to England, which makes time bargains on the Stock Exchange illegal. For this purpose he inserted a clause in the Stamp Duties Bill to repeal an act of 7 Geo. II., commonly called Sir John Barnard's Act. Now this act was repealed by another act of Sir John Barnard, three years later, which made the first perpetual. The Chancellor, not knowing much about the matter, left it to his Solicitor-General. Mr. Edwin James was glad to have a pluck at him, and pointed out the mistake. It was in vain, for the Solicitor-General maintained that an act now passed to repeal the first act would repeal the second. Sir Hugh Cairns thereupon snuffed out his successor, by suggesting that when a mistake had been made, the best thing to do was to confess it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who saw the difficulty thrown in the way of the Solicitor-General, withdrew the bill, and the next day brought in another to repeal Sir John Barnard's second act, 10th Geo. II. However, the lesson of Sir Hugh Cairns was thrown away upon Sir William Atherton, for all through last night he seemed determined to stick to his mistake of a few evenings before, in reference to subscribing to the Sicilian Expedition, until he got himself abandoned by all his colleagues in succession, and corrected by the Attorney-General. Even this did not satisfy him. In a few minutes after the discussion closed, he was again on his feet suggesting that in the amendment of the member for Northamptonshire, on the Wine Licensing Bill, which proposed to withhold the liberty of opening a refreshment house to any applicant who has, within three years, been convicted of any offence punishable by imprisonment. The word misdemeanour should be inserted for offence. The poor Solicitor-General did not find a supporter in the House, was universally twitted, and at last consented to drop the technicality. Every one now says that he should have been content with the place which Mr. Baron Wilde now fills, and which rumour at the time assigned him, and that the atmosphere of the House don't suit him.

The Solicitor-General for Ireland was present at the debate, on Thursday night. Some people are vicious enough to say that he could not bring himself to remain in Dublin, and see the notification against Papal recruiting posted, but left it to the Protestant law adviser to attend to; but Mr. O'Hagan, no doubt, came over to attend the dinner given this evening by the Attorney-General of England, in celebration of her Majesty's birthday.

Fashionable Intelligence.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY—THE DRAWING ROOM.

Her Majesty the Queen held a Drawing Room on Friday afternoon, in celebration of her birthday, at St. James' Palace.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, arrived from Buckingham Palace, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, and escorted by a detachment of Life Guards.

The great officers of State received the Queen and Prince at St. James' Palace.

Before the Drawing Room, the Archbishop of Canterbury, accompanied by the Bishop of London (Dean of the Chapel Royal), the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Oxford (Lord High Almoner), the Bishop of Durham, the Bishop of Chester (Clerk of the Closet), the Bishops of Bangor, Lincoln, St. Asaph, Hereford, Bath and Wells, Lichfield, Carlisle, St. David's, Llandaff, Ripon, Chichester, Derry, Tuam, Kilmore, and Sierra Leone, was conducted to the Royal Closet, where his grace delivered an address of congratulation to the Queen on the suspicious occasion.

The Duke of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, the Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Prince Frederick of Holstein, and the Maharajah Duleep Singh were present at the Drawing-room.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons arrived in state, wearing his gold robe of office, and attended by Lord Charles J. Fox Russell, Sergeant-at-Arms House of Commons; the Rev. Henry Drury, Chaplain to House of Commons; the Secretary, and Trainbearer.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Palmerston, and other Knights of the Garter, wore the Garter, together with the Collar of that noble Order, the day being observed as a Collar day.

The Marquis of Ailsa and other Knights wore the Collar of the most ancient Order of the Thistle.

The Marquis of Donegall, Lord Cremorne, and other Knights, wore the Collar of the most illustrious Order of St. Patrick.

Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere, Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, Admiral Sir George Seymour, Sir John Lawrence, Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Sir Charles Wood, Sir John Pakington, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, Sir Robert Gardiner, and other Knights, wore the Collar of the most Hon. Order of the Bath.

The Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone appeared in his gold robe as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Queen wore a train of white ribbed silk, trimmed with ruches of crape, white roses, and white bugles the petticoat, white crape over white silk, trimmed to correspond.

Her Majesty's headdress was composed of a diadem of opals and diamonds, white feathers, and white crape veil.

The Princess Alice wore a train of rich white crystalline silk, trimmed with tulle and bows of ribbon. The petticoat of rich glace silk, bouillonne of tulle, dotted with bows of ribbon.

Her Royal Highness wore a wreath of lilies of the valley and camellias as a headdress; ornaments, diamonds.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a white moire train, lined and bordered with pink trimmed with Mechlin lace, bouquets of flowers, and silver cord. The petticoat of pink glace silk covered with puffings of crape, and handsome tunic of Brussels lace. The corsage to correspond. Ornaments, pearls and diamonds.

Her Royal Highness wore as a headdress a diadem of diamonds, feathers, and a silver tulle veil.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen attended the Drawing Room.

Her Majesty afterwards returned to Buckingham Palace.

LADIES' DRESSES.

Lady Naas—Train of glace trimmed with tulle, bouquets of white roses and forget-me-nots; corsage to correspond; jupon of white tulle bouillons and ruches, alternately placed; the skirt entirely veiled by white tulle, looped up on either side with bouquets of roses and forget-me-nots, over a rich glace silk. Head-dress, white roses, forget-me-nots, [illegible] feathers; ornaments, turquoise and diamonds.

Lady Hamilton—Train of rich white poult de soie, striped with satin flowers alternately with brocaded cerise sprays, lined with white satin, and trimmed with white and cerise [illegible]; petticoat over white glace; double tunic of white tulle spotted with flowers worked in coloured silks, and edged à la Vandyke with ruches of tulle and blonde; corsage the same as the train, draped with flowered tulle and ruches to correspond with the skirt. Stomacher, parure, and head-dress of diamonds.

Hon. Mrs. Sidney Herbert.—Costume de cour, composed of a train of the richest white moire raye, lined with silk, trimmed with Solferino velvet and Brussels lace; corsage and sleeves to correspond, with Brussels lace and bouquets of Cape jasmin; skirts of Solferino crape over silk, covered with Brussels lace flowers, elegantly trimmed, and bouquets of Cape jasmin. Head-dress, feathers, flowers, lappets; parure of diamonds.

Mrs. Disraeli—Train of mauve poult de soie, trimmed with mauve velvet and Brussels lace, attached to the shoulders with agraffe of diamonds; tunic of Brussels point lace, looped with mauve velvet, and diamonds. Head-dress, magnificent tiara of diamonds; veil of Brussels point lace and feathers.

Mrs. Gladstone—Train of rich broad-striped mauve and white moire antique, trimmed with ribbon and Brussels lace; skirt of white glace silk, trimmed with tulle and mauve ribbon. Head-dress, velvet, feathers, lappets, and diamonds.

Miss Agnes Gladstone—A train of rich white glace silk, trimmed with tulle and blue flowers; skirt of white net, trimmed with flowers. Head-dress, feathers, lappets, and blue flowers.

The Hon. Misses Lyttelton—Body and train of blue glace silk, trimmed with crape and satin ribbon; petticoat of white tarlatane over white glace silk. Head-dress, feathers, lappets, and wreath.

Miss Emerson Tennent—Court train of rich poult de soie, with border of blue glace, confined back with rosettes of ribbon roses and dusted fern leaves; corsage trimmed to correspond with blonde, tulle, and flowers; petticoat of white glace, covered with double tulle flounces. Head-dress, ornaments, flowers, feathers, and gold.

The Queen and Prince Consort, with the junior members of the Royal Family and suite, left Buckingham Palace for Osborne on Saturday.

The Court will remain in the Isle of Wight until after her Majesty's birthday, the 24th inst., and then return to Buckingham Palace. On Saturday, the 2nd proximo, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Royal Family and suite, will leave town for Windsor Castle, and remain there the whole of the following week, during which period the Court will dispense its accustomed hospitality to a brilliant assemblage of visitors, invited for the Ascot Races. According to the present arrangements, the Court will again return to town on the 11th of June.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has signified his intention of being present at the concert of the Philharmonic Society on Monday evening, the 28th inst., as president of the Society.

r. Jones, of Pantglas, M.P., and Mrs. Jones, entertained at dinner, on Friday, at their residence in Eaton-, the Duchess of St. Albans, Lady Diana Beauclerk, Viscount Falkland, Marchioness of Sligo and Lady Emily, Earl of Strathmore, Countess of Fife, Earl and ess of Clancarty, Viscount and Viscountess Ingestre, and Lady Claud Hamilton, Lady Rolle and Hon. Miss, Lord Conyers, Lady Bateman and Hon. Miss Han-, Lord Stratheden, Right Hon. Sir Bulwer Lytton, M.P.; ndrew Agnew, M.P.; Mr. Bernal Osborne, M.P., and Osborne; and Sir Richard Levinge, M.P.

s. Sydney Cosby has arrived from Stradbally Hall, d, at Beenham House, near Reading, which Mrs. Cosby ken for a lengthened period.

G. W. Sandford, Esq., has arrived at 1, Gresham-, Kingstown, from Wills Grove, Castlerea.

The Army.

e following Regimental order has been issued by Colonel Hemphill, commanding the 26th Cameronians, in quence of the lamented death of Captain John Colling. street Barracks, Dublin. "19th May, 1860. It is with extreme sorrow that the commanding officer nces to the Regiment the death of Captain Colling, h took place accidentally yesterday afternoon, at the gh, when in the performance of his duty. Colonel phill feels satisfied that every individual in the Regi- will deplore (as he does) the loss of an officer who, the time of his appointment to the corps, has always ed so much zeal for the service, and so much interest in egiment to which he belonged.

s a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, Col. phill requests that the officers will wear crape on the rm for two months."

e following Regiments are under orders for Dublin—viz., th Light Dragoons, the 15th and 86th Regiments, to ce the those ordered to the Curragh. The 30th Regi-, now at the Curragh, will relieve the 15th Foot, at , ordered to Dublin.

FICERS' UNIFORMS.—It is rumoured, but we cannot h for the correctness of the report, that the dress of the s in the Army is about to be again changed. It is that the tunic will be retained; but that wings (as rly worn by the flank companies) will be added. If rue, it will be a decided improvement.—*United Service*

ders were received on Friday from the Horse Guards e officers in command of the three battalions of infantry hatham garrison, directing the following troops from of the East India depots to be held in readiness to em- for India—viz., 60 men of the 1st battalion 19th ment; one sergeant and 69 men of the 1st battalion Regiment; 70 men of the 1st battalion 23d Royal h Fusiliers; one sergeant and 97 men of the 35th l Sussex) Regiment; two sergeants, one drummer, 257 men of the 73d Regiment; 96 men of the 75th ment; and 115 men of the 77th Regiment—total, 769 of all ranks, the whole of whom embark for Calcutta. ollowing reinforcements are to embark for Kurrachee, —60 men of the 1st battalion 24th Regiment; 50 men 52d Light Infantry, 85 men of the 81st Regiment, and of the 94th Regiment—total, 205 men.

Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has issued a al order, directing that the chaplains to the army, both me and abroad, are in future to wear the military rm which has been decided upon, and sealed patterns hich may be inspected at the Horse Guards. The gene- rder states that the uniform is not to be worn by the ains at all times, but on State occasions, reviews, field in camp, and on other important occasions. The same rm is to be worn by the Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and n Catholic chaplains.

purchase of St. John's Abbey farm, near Colchester, ted to have been effected for the purposes of a military ground. The extent of the farm is about 160 acres.

(From the *Army and Navy Gazette*.)

have heard Mr. Ricardo's name mentioned for the manship of the Royal Commission to inquire into the of building our ships. It is stated that "My Lords" t find it an easy matter to select the professional bers of the commission.

understand that the tendency of the recent evidence before the Committee on Military Organisation is gly in favour of vesting the supreme authority over, as s the responsibility for, the conduct of the military nistration in the Secretary of State, assisted by com- professional advisers in the shape of a board like the iralty.

Hugh Rose is formally appointed Commander-in- in India, with effect from Friday; and Sir William field becomes Commander-in-Chief at Bombay from ame date.

The Navy.

r Majesty's ship Lizard has arrived at Harwich.

e screw steamship Orion, 91, Capt. John J. B. E. Frere, Gibraltar May 5, which arrived in Plymouth Sound hursday, brought home naval and military invalids and rives and families of some soldiers. The seamen were ered by the steamer Zephyr to the guardship Impreg-, in Hamoaze, and the soldiers and women were landed ount Wise. The Orion has discharged her powder, and go into Hamoaze as soon as convenient. She left all tores she could spare at Malta. The Doris and Scourge at Gibraltar when she left.

e War Department steamer Balaklava sailed from Ply- th on Thursday for Woolwich with stores, saved from tranded transport Havering.

is probable that the screw steam storeship Himalaya, Capt. ebe, after landing her troops at Portsmouth, will be to Plymouth to be docked at Keyham Steamyard in l dock, which was lengthened about three years since osely to receive her.

he artisans of the Devonport Dockyard are preparing the s for launching the screw steamship Gibraltar, 101. launch will probably take place the first spring tides in

he Traveller gunboat, tender to the Asia, steam guard- of ordinary at Portsmouth, has been supplied with new ers at the north wall of the steam basin. On removing old boilers from this vessel it was discovered that a ber of her through bolts underneath the boilers had er been "clinched." As the vessel had not been placed ock, it is impossible to say that this would be the only ct found to exist in connection with her original con- tion.

he Ranger, 5 screw schooner, Commander Wratislaw, ed at Spithead on Friday from Woolwich, on her way to coast of Africa.

Thanks.

oor of Erris—Thanks from Rev. W. B. Askin to the con- gation of Harold's Cross Church for the following con- tions:—George Sykes, Esq., £2; Sir Robert Shaw, £1; rtney Stephens, Esq., £1; Francis Falkner, Esq., 5s.; Calbeck, Esq., £1; A Friend, 5s.; Mr. Richard Gee, 2s.; v. W. B. Askin, £1; Henry Hayes, Esq., 10s.; collected Miss Lett, £1; Miss Stephens, 5s.; Miss Boswell and nds, 18s. 6d.; A Little Child, 1d.; William Mullins, Esq., ; Mrs. Massy, £1; Rev. Mr. Wilson and sisters, £1; Hardy, 10s; Miss Fishbourne, 10s.; Captain Hewson friends, £1 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Cotter, 10s.; Mrs. Beatty, 7s. ; Rev. J. H. Browne, 5s.; Miss Gibton, 5s.; Collected by s Bewley, £1; Dr. and Mrs. Pierson, £1; A Friend, £1; Adams, Esq., £1; Mrs. Mahony, £1; C. H. (Rathgar), ; H. Molloy, Esq., 5s.; Miss Fitzgerald, 10s.; Hugh wne, Esq., £1; Miss Smallman, 5s.; — Gardiner, Esq., ; Mrs. Davis, Leinster-road, £1; A Friend, 4s.; B. witt, Esq., £1; W. Sterne, Esq., 10s.; — Cooke, Esq., ; Mrs. C. B. Johnston, 5s.; Mrs. Gibton, 5s.; Mr. and s. Colonel Ussher, 10s.; Maria Jennings, 1s. 4d.; Baby, ; Mrs. Stokes' Children, 5s.; Ussher Glanville, Esq., £1; r. and Mrs. Davis and friends, Rathfarnham, 11s.; — hitmore, Esq., 10s.; Mrs. Abbott, 10s.; Mrs. Darley, St. n's 2s. 6d.; A Friend, £4; W. H. Brownrigg, Esq., £1; M. widow, £1 1s.; John H. Evans, Esq., 5s.; Collected by Mrs. ter, 5s. 6d.; F. Stokes, Esq., £2; Mrs. Carlisle, £1; Mrs. Geoghegan, 5s.; Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, £1; Collected by s Fitzgerald, 5s.; Mrs. Duff and friends, 9s.; Mrs. mbers, 10s.; Mrs. Fletcher and Miss Telford, 7s. 6d.; llected by Miss L. Sharpe, 5s. 3d.

THE LATE FIRE IN PARLIAMENT-STREET.

We have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of 5s. om John Nunn, Esq., Mount Vernon Cottage, Kingstown, the relief of the sufferers by the late calamitous fire. If member of the committee appointed to collect this fund ould call at our office, we would be happy to hand over to m the contributions which we have, up to the present, re- ived.

THE GARIBALDI FUND.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the following tributions:—

A Friend of Liberty, ...	£1	0	0
A Subscriber, ...	0	10	0
A Lady, ...	0	5	0
J. M., ...	0	5	0

We shall be happy to take charge of further contributions, hich we shall forward to the Central Association in Glasgow, til one is established in Dublin.

BAND IN MERRION-SQUARE.

By permission of Col. Harding, C.B., the Band of the 22nd egiment will perform in the square this afternoon, from 4·30 to 6·30 o'clock, weather permitting.

METROPOLITAN HALL—SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SER- VICES.—Yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, the three o'clock special religious service was held in the above-named hall, when the Rev. John Hall was the preacher. The subject of his discourse was "Lessons from the Book of Job." The congregation was unusually large. The service was commenced by singing an appropriate hymn, at the conclusion of which the preacher offered up a long and earnest prayer, and afterwards the fifth chapter of the Epistle of St. James, from the latter part of the eleventh verse of which he took his text.

THE REV. MR. FORREST.—The Rev. R. W. Forrest concluded his short course of lectures in the Metropolitan Hall, on Friday evening last, before an assemblage such as, perhaps, never met before in Dublin, for religious worship. There could not have been less than 3,300 persons within its walls on that occasion. He delivered, in the course of the week, five sermons on the following subjects:—1st, Christ; 2nd, God in Christ—the Orphan's Father; 3rd, Prayer; 4th, the Christian's Joy; 5th, Heaven or Hell. In all these solemn meetings, the Rev. Thomas Scott conducted the devotional exercises.

It is said that Garibaldi is another illustrious Irishman, and that he was born in Mullinahone, in the county of Tipperary; that his father, Garrett Baldwin, was a schoolmaster, and nicknamed for shortness, as well as affectionate familiarity, by his pupils, "Garry Baldy." On the death of the pedagogue, his son, Garry Baldy, jun., proceeded to Rome to his uncle, an ecclesiastic in that city, where the liquid *soubriquet* chiming in with the euphonious language of love and poetry, he adopted it and immortalised it by his chivalrous bravery.—*Limerick Chronicle.*"

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.—The Royal Mail steamship Africa, arrived here early this afternoon, with New York dates to the 9th, and landed all mails except those for Liverpool. The Bohemian, City of Washington, and Teutonia had arrived out. The Africa passed off Sandyhook. A large steamer, supposed to be the Asia, and the British ships Pioneer and Dreadnought, bound in. A resolution had passed the Senate, authorising a vessel to transport not more than five astronomers to a point where the eclipse of the sun, on 18th July next, could best be observed. A resolution to invite the Prince of Wales to visit New York has been adopted by the New York Board of Aldermen. Mexican news 15 days later. The Marin affair still rankled among the clerical party, who talk of nothing but revenge. Forced loans, particularly on America, was the order of the day. Neither party were doing much.

QUEENSTOWN, SUNDAY EVENING.—The Royal Mail steamship Arabia arrived here at an early hour this morning, and waited at her moorings until six p.m., when, having received the mails, latest telegrams, and seventy men of the 39th Regiment, she proceeded again all well, or Halifax and Boston.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 28TH.—News unimportant. Trade was somewhat reviving.

NEW YORK, MAY 9.—There was an improved feeling in the cotton market yesterday, and nearly 3,000 bales were sold on the basis of 11¼c. for middling. The flour market, under the influence of increased receipts, and the character of the late news from Europe, was heavy for most descriptions. Common and medium grades of State and Western closed 5c. to 10c. per barrel lower. At the concession the market was rather more active. Southern flour was less active and buoyant, though without change of moment in quotations. Wheat was rather more active at the recent concession in prices, with pretty free sales. Corn was heavy and lower, while sales were moderate. Pork firmly held, while sales were moderate. Stocks active, and prices improved. Exchange dull at 1-9 ½ to ⅝. Freights to Liverpool, ⅛ to 5-32.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 7.—Cotton sales to day, 7,500 bales. Market firmer at 3¼.

SARDINIA.

TURIN, MAY 19TH.—The committee appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to consider the treaty of the 24th March had a conference with Count Cavour. The "Dirith," an opposition organ, says the explanations given by the Minister are not satisfactory to the opposition party. The Minister, on being requested by the committee to communicate the diplomatic correspondence, required that he had no other documents than those already published. The committee then demanded the purport and the influence of the treaty upon the future of Italy. The Minister replied that the treaty was a grievous necessity.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, MAY 15TH.—Heavy rains had carried away a part of the railway between Cairo and Suez; travellers to India have thereby been delayed two days. The official French mission for the exploration of the Red Sea has been well received by Sahab Pasha.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

NAPLES, SATURDAY NIGHT.—It is asserted here that the fight at Catalatini was not decisive. The Neapolitan troops re-entered Palermo. Two columns, of three thousand men each, have been sent to pursue the insurgents. It is estimated that 6,000 Sicilians have joined Garibaldi.

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING.—The *Patrie* of this day, in speaking of the affair at Calabria, says the volunteers having been attacked with great vigour, energetically defended themselves, and effected a retreat in good order, leaving behind a number of killed. According to last advices the insurrection was being extended and organised in a great many directions. The same journal adds, that when the detachments which are being organised have joined the volunteers who have disappeared at Marsala, the whole body will number about 12,000 men, well armed and provisioned.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

The Panther, with the above mails, arrived at Marseilles at eleven p.m. on the 19th instant. The mails left for London at midnight.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The freedom of the city of London was, on Saturday, presented to Captain Sir Leopold M'Clintock, on account of his dauntless efforts in the research after Sir J. Franklin.

Mr. H. Burnand, of Lloyd's, has been appointed superintendent of the underwriting department of the Thames and Mersey Insurance Company, at a salary of £5,000 per annum.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Derby—7 to 2 agst Wizard (taken); 6 to 1 agst Thormanby (taken); 6 to 1 agst High Treason (offered, take 20 to 1); 8 to 1 agst Buccanier (offered, take 20 to 1); 16 to 1 agst Horror (taken and offered); 50 to 1 agst Lancaster (taken); 100 to 1 agst The Drone (offered); 4 to 1 agst Umpire (taken and offered); 12 to 1 agst Nutbourne (taken); 25 to 1 agst Tom Bowling (taken and offered); 40 to 1 agst Sutton (taken); 100 to 1 agst Tiger.

TATTERSALL'S.

Derby—3 to 1 agst Wizard; 11 to 2 agst Thormanby (taken); 100 to 6 agst Buccanier (taken); 20 to 1 agst High Treason (take 25 to 1); 25 to 1 agst Tom Bowline (take 20 to 1); 40 to 1 agst Sutton (taken); 1,000 to 10 agst Largesse (taken); 1,000 to 6 agst Man-at-Arms (taken); 1,000 to 5 agst Ebony (taken); 5 to 2 agst Umpire (taken); 12 to 1 agst Nutbourne (offered); 20 to 1 agst Horror (taken); 40 to 1 agst Manchester (taken); 1,000 to 10 agst Tiger (taken); 1,000 to 5 agst Upperhand.

Oaks—3 to 1 agst Seclusion (taken and offered); 100 to 15 agst Rupee (taken); 5 to 1 agst Viatka (taken); 8 to 1 agst Segatta (taken).

A review will be held of the whole of the troops composing the Dublin garrison, in the Phœnix Park, on Tuesday, May 29th, at which his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant will be present.

AN UNHEALTHY APRIL.—The Registrar-General for Scotland, who issues a monthly report in respect of the eight principal Scotch towns, has already published his report for April, but the chief thing he has to say of it is unfavourable. He registered the deaths of 2,537 persons out of a population estimated at 908,146—the largest number of deaths he ever registered in April, and 612 more than in April, 1859. He attributes this to the low mean temperature (42·1 deg.), the very high daily range, amounting on the mean to 19 deg.; the dryness of the air, the prevalence of the keen arid east wind, and the small fall of rain, which was only about a third of the usual amount. It was his lot in the month to record in his death-book the name of a person whom, with characteristic caution or national pride, he only designates as "perhaps" the oldest inhabitant of Scotland—an old soldier, for some years receiving parochial aid, who was born in Lairg, Sutherland, and died at Perth, at the extreme age of 107.

CARLOW RIFLES.—The officers and men belonging to the above corps assembled at the Carlow Barracks on Monday last for 27 days' training. The men mustered strongly on the first day, there being 255 present out of 311, the full strength of the regiment, and others have since joined, so that it is very probable that nearly the entire number will soon be on the muster-roll. The following officers were present:—Colonel Sir Thomas Butler, Bart.; Lieutenant-Colonel Keogh, Major Batly, Captains John Cliffe Vigors, Philip C. Newton, and J. Blackney; Lieutenants Browne, FitzMaurice, and Butler; Ensigns Humfrey and Eustace; besides the officers of the Staff—Captain and Adjutant George M. Knipe, Surgeon T. Belton, and Quartermaster W. Beatty. The men are very orderly and well conducted.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

It is rumoured that a great number of armed Russian "merchantmen" are now collected at Nikolaieff on the Boug. It is also said, that Russian troops are being concentrated on the east coast of the Black Sea.

NEWTOWNSTEWART.—Within the last month or two a library and news-room, well supplied with materials, has been opened in this town, and a Literary Association organised under the auspices of the Rev. J. MacIvor, D.D.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the council meeting held on Saturday, at the society's rooms, Westland-row, preparatory to the second exhibition to be held on Thursday next, George Armstrong, Esq., 65, Lower Leeson-street, and John Galloway, jun., Esq., 4, Clifton-terrace, Monkstown, proposed by Maziere J. Brady, Esq., and seconded by Wm. Plant, Esq., M.D., Maurice Brooks, Esq., Rathmines Castle, proposed by J. W. Lane, Esq., and seconded by Dr. Plant, and Mr. Lynch, gardener to Benjamin Lee Guinness, Esq., proposed by Thos. Bewley, Esq., and seconded by F. J. Lescher, Esq., St. Anne's, Clontarf, were elected members of the society.

COUNTY CARLOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Leighlinbridge, May 19.

AWFUL CHARGE AGAINST A MOTHER.—About a fortnight ago there was an inquest held at Ballinree, near this town, on the body of a female infant found buried within a short distance of the police station. From the evidence then adduced, it appeared that the child's grandmother was seen by Sub-constable Whelan making a grave, in which the child's mother, a woman named Mary Harvey, soon after deposited the body. Both women were placed under arrest, but were discharged at the termination of the inquest, Dr. Boxwell, who made a *post mortem* examination, stating that there were no marks of violence on the child, which, however, was born alive. The magistrates of the locality, fearing that some foul play had been practised on the infant, have since had Mary Harvey arrested and committed to Carlow Jail to stand her trial at the next assizes.

COUNTY GALWAY—ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Tuam, Friday Night.

On yesterday an inquest was held at a place called Crumlin, on the Tuam and Athenry Railway, on the body of Michael Hanlon, a waggon driver, in the employment of William Dargan, Esq., when the coroner's jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that, on the 16th May, 1860, Michael Hanlon was driving three horses, and five empty waggons, along the Railway embankment at Crumlin, in the county Galway, when, accidentally, they all fell down the slope of said embankment; when and where the said Michael Hanlon was killed by one of the wheels of the loaded waggon passing over his body."

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The date at which the Great Eastern is to start on her first voyage has been now fixed. The scene on board is one of constant activity, and it is confidently hoped that the vessel will be completely finished by the 9th of June, the day in question.

Many improvements have been made in the details of the great ship since she has been lying at Southampton. So far as the shipwright's portion of the work is concerned, it has been found necessary to put in iron stanchions to support the cargo deck, to refix the boat-davits, to give additional support to the coal bunkers, to cut a tunnel through them, and to render the iron masts more rigid. These constituted the principal requirements of the Board of Trade so far as the ship was concerned, and all these alterations and additions have been provided. This, however, is not all. The directors have gone far beyond the Board of Trade requirements, and have sanctioned many improvements conducive to the comfort and convenience of the crew and the passengers. The dining saloons have been connected together by a gallery, thus avoiding the necessity of going on deck to reach any part of the saloon of an adjoining bulkhead. These parts are being decorated with excellent taste, the immense area of iron wall is fast being transformed into panels of maple wood by the decorators, and the rivet heads are so treated as to appear like knots in the wood. Racks for glasses are provided to swing from the roof, and cellars, larders, and kitchens extensively remodelled. The grand saloon—the raree show of the ship and the triumph of Mr. Crace—has been retouched and revivified, and looks fresh and bright as when it left the hands of its decorative artists. The sleeping cabins are to a great extent refitted, and, where required, their ventilation has been improved.

The attention of the directors has been by no means confined to the decorations of the vessel. The stupendous machinery has been subject to the most careful examination. In the paddle engines—those Goliaths of their kind—several changes have been made, the combined effect of which will be to give an increase of 500-horse power, and to obtain an additional knot an hour of speed. The openings of the slide valves of the huge cylinders have been enlarged by a few inches, and the vast engine will now breathe more freely, and its exhausted steam find a quicker escape when it has done its work. The steam from the four boilers which enters these cylinders is sufficient to raise the piston and give motion to the machinery, but the slides being too small, the steam does not rush out so quickly as to permit the piston to descend easily to its work. The engines, instead of being choked, will now be free, and this improvement will add a mile to the speed of the giant. Another very important change is the complete superannuation of those intractable "donkey engines," which gave so much trouble in former trips. They will henceforth, so far as this particular ship is concerned, lead a life of inglorious ease. The work once assigned to them of supplying the boilers has been transferred to a very simple and ingenious apparatus, the invention of Mr. Giffard. A pipe below the level of the water line keeps up a constant supply of water in a hollow cone or basin enclosed within a larger tube; upon this water a jet of steam is conveyed by a pipe from the boiler, having the same pressure as the other steam, and this forces the water by a connecting pipe into the boiler. The stream is continuous so long as there is steam generating, and beyond this the supply of water is not required.

The number of passengers to be taken to New York has been limited to 300, all first-class. The passage money out will be £25, and for the return voyage as well £40, exclusive of wines and spirits. She will also take a limited quantity of fine goods as cargo or freight, at £3 per ton measurement of forty cubic feet. The time which she will stay at New York depends upon a variety of circumstances, the principal, no doubt, being the amount of attraction which she may prove to the American sight-seers: it will probably not be less than two months. A very fair demand for berths and freight already exists, and there is no reason to suppose that there will be any deficiency in the number of passengers required.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY.—The usual courses of day and evening practical chemical lectures, which have been in course of delivery in the laboratory of this institution during the session (1859-60) now about to close, are almost completed, and some of the examinations have already taken place. The first two examinations of the four, to be held at the close of the lessons on organic chemistry by Professor Galloway, were held on the 14th and 18th instant, and the result is a gratifying proof of the soundness of the instruction conveyed, and of the high degree of efficiency attained by the class. The maximum number of marks was 1,300, of which one student has obtained the entire number, and two others 1,280 and 1,225 respectively. The questions were of an eminently practical nature, and most difficult of solution. We cannot but again express our great satisfaction at the success which has attended the working of the practical chemical classes of this valuable institution; and we hope in a few days to be able to announce the names of those students who have proved successful.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—The contest for the Champion's belt has been settled in a friendly way. Sayers and Heenan, accompanied by their backers, met on Friday at the office of *Bell's Life*. Shortly after twelve o'clock Tom Sayers arrived at the office, accompanied by his friend Mr. Bennet, and others. Tom was followed soon after by his gallant opponent, the "Boy," having also a number of friends with him, including Macdonald. Preliminaries having been arranged, a long discussion ensued, though in the most friendly spirit, during which both men defended the course they had pursued since the memorable contest, with regard to the claims the one had to continue to hold the belt, and the other to demand possession of it. Various proposals were made, discussed, amended, and rejected, but ultimately an arrangement was come to which apparently gave satisfaction to the chief parties concerned, and, it is to be hoped, will be equally satisfactory to all other persons who have an interest in the affair. The following are the heads of the arrangement, and which were signed by the principals:—In the first both Tom Sayers and the Benicia Boy are each to have a belt. These belts, we understand, are to be equal in every point of value and magnificence to "the belt" itself, and the cost of their manufacture will be defrayed by public subscription. It was also positively decided that Tom Sayers should never enter the ring again. The most important question which was settled by this agreement was that which affected the disposal of "the Champion's belt." This is to remain open, or, to use the words of a celebrated member of the P.R., "the belt is to remain where it is." The result is that the competition for the champion's belt will be open to any two of the fancy who are game enough to enter the lists; but it is not at all improbable that the gallant Benicia Boy will use every endeavour in his power to get the prize into his possession.

As there has been almost as much talk about this now celebrated belt as served to arrange the boundaries of Europe at the Congress of Vienna, perhaps a description of it will be interesting to many who have read so much about, but have never seen, the wondrous prize. It consists of a black breastband of patent leather, upon which is fastened seven silver plates, each being about four inches square. Running along the edges of these plates, and standing out in clear relief, are model representations of the ropes and stakes, beautifully cut by the tool of the silversmith. If the spectator were looking at the belt, as it would stand upon its edge upon a table, the first plate would show the figure of the British lion quietly sitting upon all fours, or couchant, as the heralds would say. The second plate represents the men at what is called "the scratch," or standing with their fists up in fighting attitude opposite to each other. The third plate has the word "Championship," in large capital letters. The fourth has the armorial shield of Great Britain. The fifth plate is a blank shield, on which the vicissitudes and fortunes of the belt are to be ultimately engraved when its final possessor wins it. Plate six represents a boxer standing "in position," as if before an opponent; whilst the seventh and last contains "the union hands," or four hands joined crossways in the centre of a fine star. The whole of the work is splendidly cut out of the solid silver, and nothing can be finer than the workmanship. The belt is laid at full length in a red morocco, velvet-lined case, which is again enclosed in one of strong trunk leather. The value of the prize is about 100 guineas.

In official circles it is related that the Irish recruits for the Pope will pass through the Tyrol on their way to Venice and Ancona.

THE REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.—DEPUTATION TO THE EARL OF DERBY.

On Saturday, at 12 o'clock, a deputation, appointed at a meeting held at St. Martin's Hall, waited upon the Earl of Derby, at his house, in St. James'-square, for the purpose of laying before his lordship an address on the subject of the paper duties, and his intention to oppose the bill in the House of Lords on this (Monday) evening.

Amongst the gentlemen who formed the deputation were Mr. W. Ewart, M.P.; Mr. Crauford, M.P.; Mr. H. Ingram, M.P.; Mr. Routledge, Mr. A. H. Dymond, Mr. S. Lucas, Mr. Bradbury, Mr. Evans, Mr. Serjeant Parry, Mr. James Beal, Mr. Chambers (of Edinburgh), and Mr. W. Wilks.

The Earl of Derby, on entering the room, said he had agreed to comply with the request that he should receive a deputation from the meeting held a few days since; for many of the statements which appeared to have been made at the meeting were founded upon a misapprehension which he thought it might be in his power to remove by personal communication. At the same time he did not expect so large a meeting; and, as his time was limited, they must excuse him for saying that in any observations they might make they must confine themselves to the motion of which Lord Monteagle had given notice, and not to the paper duties as a source of taxation. It was quite impossible that he could enter into any discussion of that kind. The question at issue, he apprehended, was simply the effect of Lord Monteagle's motion in a constitutional and financial point of view. On these two questions he would like to hear any observations.

Mr. W. Ewart, M.P., said he thought the duty might be well considered in a commercial point of view.

Mr. Serjeant Parry read the following address:—

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF DERBY, K.G., &c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—The position which you hold as a Peer of Parliament, as a Privy Counsellor of her Majesty, often entrusted by her with high office, and as a former member of the Commons House of Parliament, invests with weight any motion which you may make in the House of Lords. We therefore venture to lay before you some considerations on the notice that you have given to oppose the bill sent up by the House of Commons for the repeal of the Excise tax on paper.

The paper duty was reported against so long as 1835, by a Royal Commission, of which Sir Henry Parnell was chairman.

In 1858, the House of Commons, with the consent of Mr. Disraeli, who was then, in conjunction with your lordship, the responsible guardian of the public revenue, resolved—"That it is the opinion of this House that the maintenance of the Excise on paper as a permanent source of revenue would be impolitic."

On the 11th February, 1859, your lordship, in reply to a deputation that had the honour of waiting on you, said—"I have never concealed my opinion with regard to the objectionable character of the tax. That the impost is objectionable in principle and in practice is what I have expressed before and express again."

On the 1st of March, in the present year, the Board of Inland Revenue reported—"That the paper duty is rapidly becoming untenable."

The Crown, through its responsible advisers, has surrendered the tax. The Commons have provided for the consequent, though we believe only temporary, loss of revenue by other taxes, which have since received the consent of the House of Lords, and have passed a bill for the formal repeal of the Excise tax on paper.

The right of the Commons to be taxed only by themselves is one so long uncontested, that it was with astonishment that we heard that your lordship, acting in a contrary sense, had given notice of your intention to resist the passing of the bill. When, moreover, we read your lordship's speech on the subject, we felt not only astonishment, but alarm, not to say dismay, at a course contrary to established principle, not justified by any precedent, and accompanied by a process of reasoning which we are entirely unable to comprehend. You are reported to have said that to alter a single detail of the Customs Bill would be a violation of the privileges of the House of Commons. But what is the altering of a duty on foreign imports (a matter of public policy), compared with a re-imposition of a tax of a million of money which your lordship, in common with almost every other statesman, has declared to be "objectionable in principle and in practice"?

It has never yet been asserted that the people can be taxed except through their representatives, and it is not competent for the House of Commons to raise money that is not demanded by the Crown. There is no real difference between refusing to repeal a tax and imposing one. Nor is the matter altered by the loose practice which has lately grown up of voting taxes for an indefinite term. These can only be considered as part of the ways and means for defraying the expenditure of the current year, and must cease with the consent of the grantors.

We respectfully submit that to take advantage of a legal technicality for the purpose of introducing a new practice, such as is now proposed, would be contrary to the established character of the House of Lords, as a conservator of the ancient usages of the country—an act of usurpation of the privileges of the House of Commons and the rights of the people—an act wanting in respect to the Crown.

Every usurpation by one branch of the State upon another has, in this country, borne the most bitter fruits.

We therefore earnestly entreat your lordship to reconsider the proposal you have made, and to carefully examine the precedents which bear upon the subject. We can scarcely doubt that such consideration will induce you to refrain from a proceeding so fraught with danger, and which, if successful, would amount to a subversion of the ancient constitution of England and of the legitimate functions of every order of the State.

Serjeant Parry said he had been requested simply to state that the question was one of constitutional practice. It could not be denied that the House of Lords could refuse to agree to any money bill, and among them this bill for the repeal of the paper duty, but no such act had been done by the House of Lords since the revolution. He was perfectly aware that the last attempt made, in 1790, and which was merely to alter some rating for a building for Warwick Jail, was indignantly resisted by the House of Commons, considering that it was an interference with their privileges. He might also call attention to what took place a short time ago in the House of Lords. Lord Wensleydale was made a life peer, but he was refused admission, not because it was doubted that the Crown had a right to create such a peer, but because it was considered that it was opposed to the practice and usages of the constitution. If the House of Lords rejected this bill it would stand alone, and he could assure the noble earl that if he attempted it he would be seriously opposed by those who had always supported him on other occasions. There were gentlemen present in that room who represented the publishing trade, the manufacture of paper, and a large number who, like himself, felt a deep interest in the question. On the faith of the bill having been passed by the House of Commons, an immense amount of capital had been invested in the business, and this would be rendered useless if the House of Lords rejected the bill.

Mr. Ewart reminded the noble lord that he and Mr. Ingram and Mr. Craufurd did not come there in their Parliamentary capacity, but merely to represent the question at issue in its commercial aspects. The gentlemen present had entered into contracts for large amounts of paper, to be delivered on the 16th of August next, when it was understood that the bill should come into force. They had also entered into contracts for additional machinery and the extension of premises. All this would be absolutely thrown away if the bill were rejected.

Similar arguments were urged at great length by Alderman Toune, from Oxford; Mr. Petter, Mr. Evans, Mr. Rogers, the Mayor of Birmingham, and Mr. Hargreaves.

The Earl of Derby said the deputation must excuse him if he spoke only of this measure financially, and not with regard to the commercial and political considerations which were involved. He was aware of the great disadvantage it must be to trade that upon a subject of this kind there should be prolonged uncertainty, which must necessarily entail a great loss of capital. He could not, however, argue on the abstract of the merits of the paper duty. He might, however, say that he had received from different quarters very different representations from those which had now been made to him, both from newspaper proprietors and publishers. He had had three petitions entrusted to him from three proprietors and editors of newspapers in Ireland, praying that the House of Lords would insist upon the rejection of the bill, and expressing their satisfaction that so large an amount of money could be raised annually for aiding the finances of the country in so easy a manner. In 1858 or 1859 he stated his opinion that if this tax could be repealed without endangering the finances of this country he would not object to it. It had been said that the tax pressed with undue weight. It was generally found that when such was the case it gradually fell, but during the last twenty years—namely, from 1840 to 1860, the amount of duty on paper had more than doubled. The duty in 1840 was £580,000, while last year it amounted to £1,258,000. When he made use of the remark that he was not unwilling that the paper duty should be repealed, if it could be done consistently with the state of the finances, it had been suggested that the income tax should be lowered, and that the war duty on tea and sugar should be reduced. He considered that the reduction of those imposts was calculated to be of much more importance than the repeal of the paper duties, and he declined, therefore, to take off those duties now, at the expense of an increased income tax and the continuance, he feared indefinitely, of the war duties on tea and sugar. He considered that, under all circumstances, the House of Lords would be justified in taking the step now proposed. He did not know what the constitutional functions of the House of Lords ought to be if they could not be thus exercised; and he did not agree that it was an anomaly in the constitutional history of the country, as had been remarked by a gentleman at the late meeting. He had had 38 years of experience in Parliament, 22 in the House of Lords and 16 in the House of Commons, and he must have misemployed his time very much if he had not gained some knowledge as to the relations of one branch of Parliament to the other. If the House of Lords was not competent to deal with a credit question like this, he did know why the House of Commons should send up such bills at all. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in making his statement, said that according to his calculations he estimated that he should have a surplus of £460,000. That was a small surplus, even if the Chancellor of the Exchequer's calculations should prove to be correct. This, however, he (Lord Derby) might say that he would not support the motion for the rejection of the bill in the House of Lords if it could not be conclusively shown from the Chancellor's own calculations that he would have no surplus, and that in 1861 or 1862 he would have a deficiency approaching, if it did not exceed, two millions, even with the present high rate of income tax, and the continuance of the war duties on tea and sugar. They should be very cautious how, in the present state of our national affairs, and in the state of affairs on the Continent, they abandoned so large an amount of revenue without knowing how they were to replace it. In this point of view he thought the House of Lords would be justified in passing the resolution of which Lord Monteagle had given notice. He was glad that it had been brought forward by that noble lord, because if he (Lord Derby) had given notice of it, it might be looked upon as having a party character. It had been brought forward without any concert with him, but as soon as it was made he thought it his duty to say that he should support it on the grounds he had mentioned. Nobody doubted that the House of Commons must originate taxes to be imposed. If the House of Commons levied a tax for two years the House of Lords would not have the power, to alter it, making it only applicable to one year. The way the House of Commons acted when such interference was made was to refuse to proceed further with such a bill, and thus the law remained unaltered. The House of Lords, by the course now proposed, would not be usurping the privileges of the House of Commons, and so far from there not having been precedents, he could show that there had been several since 1800, and not a word of dissatisfaction had been expressed by the House of Commons or the country. He believed that in rejecting this bill in the present state of the finances the House of Lords would not be doing an act of injustice to the House of Commons, or endangering the well-being of the country, but that, on the contrary, by the adoption of the course it was proposed to take, it would be conferring a signal blessing on the country. He regretted that he could not agree with the members of the deputation, and he had now endeavoured to state honestly the nature of the course he intended to take. (Cheers.)

Serjeant Parry thanked the noble earl for his courtesy, and regretted that they were not of one mind in the matter.

Mr. Lucas, having offered some remarks, proposed to argue the question "logically" with the noble lord. His lordship, however, respectfully declined.

The deputation then withdrew.

INTERVIEW OF LORD COWLEY WITH THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

THE EMPEROR DEMANDS ANOTHER ACCESSION OF TERRITORY.

The sustained attention with which the movements of Garibaldi have been followed by the English public must not be mistaken for the passing interest which any bold adventurer may excite. An instinctive presentiment has guided the popular mind to the belief that wide convulsions, leading possibly to immense disaster, may result to the European Commonwealth from the intestine commotion of one of its more obscure members. The information which we are about to give, and which we confidently oppose to the technical declarations of her Majesty's Ministers, will show how just is the popular appreciation of the Sicilian insurrection.

Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris was summoned on Tuesday last to attend the Emperor at the Tuileries. Lord Cowley immediately obeyed the Imperial command, and on reaching the Palace was conducted to his Majesty's Cabinet, where he found the Emperor awaiting his arrival, and M. Thouvenel standing by his side. His Majesty at once opened the business of the audience by observing that his communication related to a subject of the highest moment, which might, in fact, be described as the question of the day, inasmuch as it concerned the civil war which had lately broken out in the Neapolitan dominions.

It was necessary, the Emperor continued, that under circumstances of such gravity there should be no misunderstanding, on the part of her Majesty's Government, as to the change which Garibaldi's expedition might effect in the policy of France. The success of that enterprise would impose upon his Majesty a duty which he would not hesitate to fulfil. The Sicilian insurrection could not with any justice be imputed to his responsibility. It could not even be considered as the remote consequence of any act of his. The Italian policy of France had been developed in the compact of Villafranca, which had been consecrated by the treaty of Zurich. For any deviations from that settlement, in which he had sought to reconcile the liberal aspirations of Italy with the conservative bias of Europe, it was notorious that he was not accountable. He had done his utmost to prevent the Sardinian Government from abetting the Sicilian movement by overt or secret aid. It was not for him to speculate upon the chances of Garibaldi's success; but the Neapolitan Government had lately found it beyond their power to suppress a purely indigenous revolt; that movement was now strengthened by extraneous co-operation; and it seemed that as each member of the King's dominions, as the island and the continent had each a volcano of its own, so each had its own rebellion. The time, then, appeared to have arrived at which it became him to contemplate, as a possible contingency, the success of the national party in the southern State of the peninsula, and the completion of the great kingdom of the north. He had frankly warned the Sardinian Government of the consequences of such a combination. The principle which he had recently laid down must again be applied, in the event of further annexations being made.—The balance of power, again disturbed, must, in the case of France at least, again be redressed, by the territorial extension of the Empire. The warning which he had given to the Sardinian Government he would now give to her Majesty's. He was anxious that there should be no misapprehension as to his policy and intentions. On a former occasion his communications with the English Government had been apparently so little understood, even when his language had been most explicit, that he was desirous to guard himself against the recurrence of such a misconception; "it is, therefore," said his Majesty, concluding, "in the presence of my Minister for Foreign Affairs, that I have made this communication to your Excellency, and I now request you to convey it officially to the Government of the Queen."

We are not in a position to state the nature of the reply which Lord Cowley has been instructed to offer on the part of the English Cabinet to the Emperor's momentous declaration; but we trust it will be more in keeping with the honour and independence of this country than any which they have hitherto offered to similar proposals on the part of their Imperial "ally."—*Press.*

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.—At the annual general meeting recently held, the regatta was ordered to take place as follows:—Tuesday, 31st July:—The annual cup presented by H.R.H. the Prince Consort, to be sailed for by yachts belonging to the squadron. Wednesday, 1st August—The annual R.Y.S. dinner. Thursday, August 2nd—Her Majesty's Plate, to be sailed for by yachts of the squadron. Fireworks in the evening. Friday, August 3—The annual ball at the Squadron's Castle. During the past week the following yachts of the squadron have changed owners; they will, however, continue under the burgee, viz., the schooner Cecile, from the Marquis of Conyngham to the Marquis of Drogheda, and the Gipsy Queen from Sir H. Bold Hoghton, Bart., to Earl Fitzwilliam. The Earl of Cardigan has sold the cutter Dryad to a Mr. Trant, the owner of the Extravaganza. By the arrival of the Vanderbilt at Cowes on Wednesday, and which left New York on the 5th, we learn that the R.Y.S. schooner Magnolia, Sir Henry Beecher, Bart., did not sail from New York until the 2nd, on his return to England after a Winter's cruise in the West Indies and Southern States. She is expected to arrive here towards the end of the month.

The Yorkshire papers give an account of a heavy storm of hail and rain, accompanied, in some instances, by lightning and thunder, which passed over the Southern part of that county, and did considerable damage.

PERSONAL CHANGES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Since the commencement of the year 1854, 347 gentlemen then in the House of Commons have ceased to have a share in the deliberations of that august assembly. The mutations which have occurred from time to time during the six years in the constitution of the House have been still more numerous; but several temporarily-ejected members have succeeded in obtaining re-election in other quarters, and of these and of others who have sat in the House only a few months we have taken, *pro hac vice*, no account. Of the 347 gentlemen no longer M.P.'s, 247 represented English; 11, Welsh; 31, Scottish; and 58, Irish constituencies. Death, of course, has been busy during the period under review, but at least two-thirds of the changes noticed are due to hustings influences and the inability of members to sustain the wear and tear—pecuniary and physical—of Parliamentary life. The desire for change appears to prevail most strongly among borough constituencies, 168 of the 247 English variations having occurred among borough members; but as the ratio of English boroughs to English counties is as 319 to 144, the disproportion is not, after all, so very great. Still county members appear to enjoy a longer term of Parliamentary existence, and changes in counties are not, as a rule, of so sweeping a nature as in boroughs. One general conclusion which may be drawn from an analysis of the last six years is, that the average duration of a Parliamentary life is about 12 years.

Mr. Parsons, the celebrated and eloquent public lecturer, has been delighting crowded audiences in Ennis, by delivering a series of lectures.

Cricket.

CRICKET AT ST. COLUMBA'S COLLEGE.

ST. COLUMBA'S COLLEGE V. AN ARMAGH ELEVEN.

This match was played on the ground of the former on Thursday last, and ended in their favour in one innings and four runs. The play of the gentlemen of the Armagh Eleven, considering the disadvantages they laboured under, in not being able to get together their strongest eleven, was very good. The play of the St. Columbans was very good. Mr. Parham scored 29; Mr. Hone bowled very well. Score:—

ST. COLUMBA'S COLLEGE.

H. Bouchier, Esq.,	bd R. Reeves, ...	10
R. Quin, Esq.,	bd do., ...	8
W. Hone, Esq.,	ct Boxwell, bd do.,	0
F. Moberly, Esq.,	ct do., bd do.,	11
J. Falls, Esq.,	bd Darley, ...	0
F. Izod, Esq.,	bd do., ...	7
F. Parham, Esq.,	not out, ...	29
L. O'Brien, Esq.,	bd Boxwell, ...	5
J. Blunden, Esq.,	ct G. Reeves, bd do.,	4
E. Bayly, Esq.,	st do., dd do.,	0
C. Beresford, Esq.,	bd do.,	0
Byes, ...	... ...	16
Leg Byes,	... ...	1
Wide balls,	... ...	4
No balls,	... ...	1
		96

ARMAGH ELEVEN.

G. Reeves, Esq.,	ct Quinn, bd Hone, ...	14	bd Quinn ...	14
J. Joy, Esq.,	ct Izod bd Moberly	1	ct Blunden, ct Hone	1
M. O'Brien, Esq.,	bd Hone	0	bd bd do...	0
R. Reeves, Esq.,	bd do	0	bd bd do...	10
J. Boxwell, Esq.,	l.b.w. bd Moberly ...	0	bd do...	18
W. Goff, Esq.,	bd Hone	1	bd do...	0
H. Hogan, Esq.,	ct Bouchier, bd Hone ...	0	bd Moberly..	1
J. Darley, Esq.,	not out,	0	not out ...	1
R. Greene, Esq.,	bd Moberly	2	absent ...	0
— Dobbin, Esq.,	bd do	0	absent ...	0
J. Dobbin, Esq.,	bd Hone	0	absent ...	0
Byes	... ...	7	... ...	10
Wides	... ...	3	... ...	12
Leg byes	... ...	2	... ...	0
No balls	... ...	0	... ...	0
		30		62

INQUESTS.

Dr. White held three inquests on Saturday. The first was upon the body of Mr. Bent Ball, lying at the Four Courts. Charles Campbell, of No. 8, Lombard-street, deposed that he knew deceased since the 18th June last; he was engaged in the same office with himself; the deceased appeared to him (witness) to enjoy good health; saw him last alive on Thursday; about half-past eleven o'clock on Saturday, a clerk named Joseph Porter told him that deceased had gone to the water-closet, and was remaining there an unusually long time; witness told Porter to go and see him; he did so, and then informed witness that Mr. Ball was dead; witness then went to see him, and perceived the statement to be true. Joseph Porter, of 47, Cork-street, being examined, deposed that he knew deceased for several years, and was engaged with him in the county treasurer's office; deceased did not appear to be a strong man, but he was scarcely ever prevented attending to his business by illness; witness went to the office a little before 11 o'clock that morning, and found deceased in the water-closet quite dead; he had complained of the state of his bowels for some time previously. Doctors Long, Willis, and Porter, examined the body of the deceased, found no marks of violence upon it, and believed that death resulted from serious apoplexy.—Verdict accordingly.

The second inquest was held upon the body of Ellen M'Donnell, aged 38 years, lying at the house No. 32, Marrowbone-lane. Eliza Clarke, sister-in-law of deceased, deposed that she knew her for a considerable time to complain of beating of the heart; she was in the habit of going to Meath-street Dispensary to get relief; about 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, Michael M'Donnell, husband of deceased, informed her that his wife was dead. Michael M'Donnell deposed that he left his residence about nine o'clock that morning, and returned about half-past ten; he then found deceased lying upon the bed, quite dead; she had complained of an affection of the heart for years. Surgeon Porter deposed that he found no marks of violence upon the body, and believed that death was caused by disease of the heart.—Verdict accordingly.

The third inquest was held upon the body of a man, name unknown, aged about 60 years, lying in the house 30, South Ann-street. Richard Dunne, of No. 1, Beaver-street, deposed that between six and seven o'clock on Friday evening he was walking along the quay, near Commons-street, when he saw the deceased walking after one of Fishbourne's carts; immediately after witness saw him fall, and heard him give a moan; no person was near him when he fell; a policeman and some other parties then went to his assistance. Bartholomew Reilly, Police-constable 29 C, deposed that while on duty on the North Wall he saw deceased walking after a float, on which he appeared to have a bundle, and immediately after he saw him lying on the ground; when witness went over to him he found him in a dangerous state, and at once conveyed him to Jervis-street Hospital, when one of the medical men there said he was quite dead. Surgeon Porter deposed that he found no marks of violence upon the body, but that the abdomen was distended with blood; he had no doubt that death resulted from rupture of a blood-vessel.—Verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Parliamentary Business.

NOTICES OF MOTION AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THIS DAY (MONDAY).

Paper Duty Repeal Bill—(The Lord President)—Second reading and the Lords summoned.

The Lord Monteagle of Brandon—On the motion for the second reading of the Paper Duty Repeal Bill, to move that the bill be read that six months.

The Earl Stanhope—To call the attention of the House to the present system of diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome.

TUESDAY, MAY 22.

Light Weight Racing Bill—Second reading.

The Viscount Dungannon—To call attention to the continued disturbances taking place on each succeeding Sunday in the Church of St. George's-in-the-East, and to move a resolution that sufficient power and energy have not been displayed in putting down the same, and bringing its perpetrators to punishment.

The Lord Somerhill—To present a petition from the clergy of the diocese of Clonfert, praying for a restoration of that portion of the revenues of their benefices commonly called the "Quarta pars," which was formerly appropriated to increase the income of the bishop, but which has latterly been put at the disposal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—

THIS DAY (MONDAY.)

Landlord and Tenant Bill (Ireland) Committee.
County Prisons Bill (Ireland) Committee.
Registration of Births, &c. (Ireland) Bill, second reading.
Companies Bill (Lords) Committee.
Court of Chancery Bill (Lords) Committee.

Mr. Sullivan—On motion for going into committee on County Prisons (Ireland) Bill, to move that this House will, upon this day six months, resolve itself into the said committee.

Mr. Maguire—Commercial Treaty (France)—Copy of the replies, or addresses in reply, received by the Board of Trade from the various Chambers of Commerce throughout the United Kingdom, to the circular letter requesting information on different points relating to the introduction of British goods into France under the new Treaty of Commerce, but more particularly as to the classification of manufactured articles, and whether a fair and equitable commutation of ad valorem into specific rates of duty would be possible.

TUESDAY, MAY 22ND.

Locomotive Bill—Second reading.

Lord Naas—To call the attention of the House to the state of the convict establishment at Bermuda, as detailed in the report laid before Parliament, and to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether it is the intention of Government to send any more convicts to that island.

Captain Esmonde—Oaths (Roman Catholics)—That this House do resolve itself into a committee to consider the Act 10 George IV, c. 7, in relation to the oath thereby required to be taken and subscribed, instead of the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration.

Mr. Wise—Salaries, Pensions, &c.—Address for a list, alphabetically arranged, of the diplomatic and consular corps, and of all persons in England receiving salaries, pensions, pay, profit, fees, emoluments, allowances, or grants of public money in the year ending the 31st day of March, 1860, the amount of which exceeds £100; stating the total amount received by each individual, and distinguishing the sources from which the payments are made, and the aggregate of the whole. Return of the number of persons in England receiving salaries, pensions, fees, emoluments, allowances, or grants of public money in the year ending the 31st day of March, 1860, the amount of which is upwards of £50, and not exceeding £100 sterling each: so as to show the total number of persons in the receipt of upwards of £50, and the total amount received by them from all sources of public money; similar list and return for Scotland; and similar list and return for Ireland.

Sir John Trelawny—County rates and expenditure—bill to establish county financial boards, for the assessing of county rates, and for the administration of county expenditure in England and Wales.

Mr. Baxter—Regium Donum—To move the following resolution:—"That this House is of opinion that the grant now annually made to Nonconforming ministers in Ireland (commonly called the Regium Donum), should cease and be extinguished as speedily as is consistent with the just expectations of the recipients thereof; and, with this view, that no further grant be made on account of 'new congregations,' nor to any existing congregations, after the present Ministers thereof shall have ceased, by death or otherwise, to be the ministers of such congregations."

BIRTH.

Wilson—May 15, at Havre, France, the wife of the Rev. Hill Wilson, British Chaplain, and Incumbent of Fergney Dio. Meath, of a daughter.

There is a prospect of a greater abundance of fruit this season than for many years past.

Half of Captain MacDougal's Battery of Royal Artillery leaves Kilkenny for the Curragh, on Monday. No. 4 Battery of Royal Artillery will succeed Captain MacDougal's in Kilkenny.

THE SALMON FISHINGS IN COLERAINE.—Salmon are still scarce, but the takes are improving. The number caught at the Cutts last week amounted to twenty-four, and the price this week is 1s. 3d. per lb.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Paris, Friday Evening.

I was not far out in looking to Malta for the quickest and surest intelligence respecting the national uprising in Sicily, and as the large British interests invested and involved in Marsala fully justify constant intercourse of war steamers between that settlement and Valetta harbour, true reports cannot fail. I cannot too emphatically insist on a vital element in this cause, the universal adhesion of clergy, parochial as well as monastic: every clerical establishment or convent is a safe rallying point and depot for arms and supplies. The *padres* have melted down the leaden pipes of church organs to make bullets; as to the novices of seminarists, these youngsters have all exchanged their levitical gowns for the red tunic of Garibaldi, and carry firelocks. When Cardinal Falconieri died at Ravenna a month ago the Romagnols and city authorities buried their Archbishop with all respect for him as such; Bologna is sure to do likewise in the case of Cardinal Viale Prela, recognising the archiepiscopal character, though firmly repudiating the proconsul.

The head-quarters of the insurrection from its first outbreak was Montereale, a Benedictine monastery, not far inland from Palermo, and commanding from its lofty eminence the whole sweep of the bay. Like its sister establishment, Monte Casino, on a spur of Appenine, it is fortified, and holds a valuable library, as well as Byzantine Basilica, in the style (but larger) than St. Mark's Cathedral. The large Benedictine structure at Messina was the stronghold of the revolt in 1848, when the fathers were shot and dispersed by the Swiss.

The reports in London about a guerilla troop passing the Ombria into the Abruzzi are disbelieved here. There is no possible line of country to allow of such a traverse movement on south side of Appenine, or along the basin of the Tiber. Lamoriciere has broken up his camp at Gubbio, in the mountain pass, and has massed his forces at Perugia. He had issued an address to the citizens there, holding out hopes of reform; but a telegram quickly reached from Rome, administering a rap on the knuckles for outstepping his credentials, no such heretical vision being acceptable at that Court. He has, however, exercised full authority in his own department, and cashiered Antony Smidt, as well as Kalbermatten.—*Globe Correspondent.*

A point of law of great importance, touching the relations of debtor and creditor between Englishmen in France, was decided a few days since by the Third Chamber of the Imperial Court, presided over by M. Perrot de Chezelles. Mr. Shorthose, an English chemist established in Paris, claiming to be the creditor of a well-known sporting baronet for the sum of 30,000f., and finding that the rules of French law, which remit foreigners to the tribunals of their own country, placed insuperable difficulties in the way of getting his money, obtained letters of domiciliation in France, which carry with them the "enjoyment of civil rights." Armed with these letters, he fancied that he was entitled to exercise a French citizen's privilege of arresting his debtor (being a foreigner) on mesne process. Accordingly, early one morning the baronet was pulled out of bed by a posse of *recors* (the French term for sheriff's officers), and had he not found the money in the course of the day he would have been consigned to Clichy. But the Imperial Court, on appeal, declared the arrest to be illegal, on the ground that Frenchmen alone, and not domiciled foreigners, are entitled to arrest debtors under the special provisions of the law of 1832. An action for false imprisonment is pending.

THE LANDING OF GARIBALDI.

The following account of Garibaldi's landing at Marsala, and of the subsequent events in the island, is given in a letter from Naples of May 13:—

Garibaldi made his appearance before Marsala with his two steamers, showing the Piedmontese colours, about four o'clock in the afternoon, on the 11th, after having been observed, from an early hour in the morning, tacking between the Punta di Sorello and Cape Ferro, in the neighbourhood of Mazzara. No ship of the Neapolitan marine was in view. It appeared that Garibaldi was expecting some signal of intelligence from the coast. At four o'clock the Lombardo began to put the men on shore, with six pieces of field artillery. Half an hour afterwards the Piemonte put in likewise, and, at the same time, two English steamers, which afterwards turned out to be the Intrepid and the Argus, were seen approaching. Garibaldi now hastened the disembarkation, and Bixio, who commanded the Piemonte, did the same. While this was still proceeding, three Neapolitan war steamers were seen cautiously approaching. The Lombardo immediately showed the Piedmontese colours again, and turning round, sailed right on against the Neapolitan war steamers, as if she wanted to attack them. The Neapolitan men-of-war now evidently retarded their advance. In the meantime the disembarkation of the men and material on board the Piemonte had likewise been completed, and the whole expedition was on shore in admirable order. It was now six o'clock in the evening. The three Neapolitan war steamers then—and only then—commenced an exchange of signals with the English men-of-war, spectators of the scene. At seven o'clock the Neapolitan squadron opened fire upon those soldiers of the expedition who were still in view from the roadstead, keeping guard over the material of war, and upon the town itself. The Lombardo and Piemonte—the engineers and stokers only remaining on board, who, of course, offered no resistance—were taken by the Neapolitans. Garibaldi must either have had no time to sink them himself, or perhaps he let them purposely fall into the hands of the Neapolitans. During the evening the town of Marsala was illuminated, and bonfires were observed on the tops of the mountains. On the same night, or, to speak more correctly, at three o'clock next morning, the whole expeditionary corps started for Alcamo, couriers having been despatched the previous evening to Corleone Castelvetrano, Salemi, and Montalto, for the purpose of inviting the various insurgent bands holding these places to meet Garibaldi at Alcamo. The bombardment by the Neapolitan steamers did not last long; one of them soon set sail in the direction of Girgente, and the two others returned to Palermo. General Salzano has now called back the flying columns, Letizia and Cataldo, from the environs of Cefalu to Palermo, where, it seems, the royal troops are to be concentrated. A great panic is said to have seized upon the Neapolitan soldiery. Among the officers the councils are divided; there is no doubt that a large part of them are inclined to pass over at once to the Italian cause. It is not likely that the troops will any longer be of much service. Similar news of the demoralisation of the army is coming in from Messina, where the garrison has evacuated the city and withdrawn into the citadel. There is no doubt that an outbreak has taken place somewhere in Calabria, even before Garibaldi's arrival in Sicily had become known. For quelling it, not less than altogether 6,000 men have already, in divisions, been shipped over from Messina. The Basilicate, on the Gulf of Taranto, and chiefly the Citra principate, along the coast, north of the Calabrian peninsula, are likewise in an unsettled state, and some companies of foreign rifles have been sent there. The 14th and 15th of the Line, in which regiments the volunteers from Sicily are enrolled, have shown symptoms of insubordination, in their garrison places, Gaeta and Capua. The 3d of the Line has left Gaeta for Reggio (in Calabria), it is said, but perhaps for Portici, where the Royal family, surrounded by 15,000 soldiers, have taken up their abode. All valuables have been brought there from the Royal Palace. The Ettore Feramosca has left the military port this morning, bound for Palermo. Prince Castelcicala, the King's lieutenant at Palermo, is expected to-morrow by the Marie Christine. You can believe me that the excitement which prevails here at Naples is enormous. It is impossible to foresee what may happen in the next twenty-four hours, and therefore it is quite superfluous to enter into details.

A correspondent, writing from Genoa, May 15th, says:—

Everything here smells of powder. Troops are arriving almost every hour of the day, and are hastily forwarded towards the boundaries of the Roman States. These military movements are explained in a thousand ways. Some say that Austria, having signed a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with Naples and Rome, is preparing to attack Piedmont; others believe that General Lamoriciere is on the eve of crossing the frontier. These rumours may or may not be well founded, but a general opinion prevails that war cannot be any longer delayed. The Stock Exchange of this city seems to share this opinion, for funds have to-day fallen considerably. I cannot, however, believe that the French commander of the Papal forces—or, as the Italians call him, *Monsignor* Lamoriciere—will be foolish enough to cross the Tavollo or to attack Arezzo just at this moment. The *morale* of the Papal army is anything but reassuring, and I hear that a most dangerous spirit of insubordination is noticeable in its ranks. The actual forces which General Lamoriciere can dispose of at this moment are about 15,700 regular troops, thus quartered. In the town of Urbino, 1,000; at Gubbio, 1,500; 2,000 at Perugia; 2,500 at Pesaro; at Fossombrone, 300; Ancona, 3,000; 1,500 at Macerata; 600 at Fano; and 300 at Sinigaglia. At Spoleto, Terni, and other towns of Umbria, about 3,000. More than half of these troops pant for the day of battle that they may lay down their arms or turn them against their present comrades. Of artillery, I hear he has only three field batteries, and of cavalry scarcely a thousand horsemen who can be relied on. With such an army, the former republican general will not do much against the Italian national troops; to say nothing of the revolution which would undoubtedly break out through the whole of the Papal States.

GARIBALDI AND VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The following letter was written by Garibaldi to Victor Emmanuel before he started on his expedition:—

"Sire—The cry of help which reaches me from Sicily has touched my heart, and the heart of some hundreds of my old soldiers. I have not advised the insurrectionary movement of my Sicilian brethren, but as they have risen in the name of the Italian unity, personified in that of your Majesty, against the most disgraceful tyranny of our age, I did not hesitate to take the lead of the expedition. I know that I am going to embark in a dangerous undertaking, but I trust in God, and in the courage and devotion of my companions. Our war-cry will always be "Long live the unity of Italy!" "Long live Victor Emmanuel, its first and bravest soldier!" Should we fail in the enterprise we have undertaken, I trust Italy and liberal Europe will not forget that it has been determined by the most unselfish sentiments of patriotism. Should we succeed, I shall be proud to adorn the crown of your Majesty with a new, and perhaps its brightest jewel, on the sole condition that you will prevent your advisers from handing it over to foreigners, as has been done with my native country. I have not communicated my project to your Majesty, for I feared the great devotion I feel for you would have succeeded in persuading me to abandon it.—Your Majesty's most affectionate subject,

"G. GARIBALDI."

We read in a letter from Genoa:—"Although the Italians are nearly mad with excitement, I very much doubt whether a second expedition will be allowed to sail from these shores. To say nothing of the responsibility in which such an occurrence would involve the Sardinian Government, the difficulties in the way of a second expedition are very great. A second Garibaldi is not to be easily found, and there is reason to believe that the Neapolitan cruisers will not be caught in the same trap a second time. All that can be done is to collect money, and to this object the National Committee has earnestly applied itself. The liberal sympathies of the English and Americans who are passing through Genoa have been appealed to."

TURKEY.

A letter received from Serajewo, dated the 8th inst., contains the following particulars:—"The Turkish Government has concentrated large masses of troops on the frontiers of Servia. These troops form 11 brigades, and they extend along the Servian frontier from the river Sava to Bulgaria. A double chain of advanced posts encircles the boundaries. The principal force is concentrated at Vichegrad, where the general staff and the artillery are stationed, and are guarded by some thousand Bashi-Bazouks, who are the terror of the Christians, on whom their chief, Ziam Soultanowich, inflicts the most horrible tortures. The number of these troops, including those who occupy the Herzegovine, exceeds 40,000. 36 pieces of cannon have been placed in battery on the banks of the Drina, and the cavalry is cantoned round the Pashalik of Zworinski, where Arish Pasha, well known at Smyrna as the implacable enemy of the Christians, commands with the rank of kaimakan. He fully maintains that reputation in this country. The chief command of the entire army is confided to Dervich Pasha, who possesses the entire confidence of the fanatical beys and agas. He inspected the Novi-Bazar, Vichegrad, and the entire line of the Drina, and he then demanded reinforcements from Albania and the Herzegovine. There is an army of reserve in these provinces and in Roumelia of 36,000 troops of the Nizam, besides numerous Bashi-Bazouks. These hordes of barbarians have not received any pay for the last three months, and they live by plundering the Christian population. A great number of Servian peasants, from Leznitza, who arrived here to purchase timber, have been arrested and fettered; and, when their landlord came to demand the cause of this brutal treatment, he was served in the same manner. The Turks murdered a Christian, named Iva Miketich, at Touzla, and when his fellow-Christians complained to the kaimakan, who was perfectly well acquainted with the assassins, he gave an evasive answer, knowing perfectly well that they dared not name them, or they would themselves be murdered. Another complaint made after the murder of a Christian named Boza-Trinetch, killed by a Turk, produced a similar result. A Turk cut the throat of a Christian in the village of Machetch, because he saw a gold coin in his possession; and two Turks murdered a young female at Palanka, after having ill-used her. Two Pandours took a child and used it as a target to shoot at. This revolting conduct is sure to produce reprisals on the part of the Christians. You see that, notwithstanding the humane disposition of the Sultan, notwithstanding all the houmayouns, tanzimats, and hattischeriffs, the position of the Christians is not improved. On the contrary, the yoke is becoming more oppressive and intolerable. Two Austrian merchants were ill-treated in the town of Touzla by the soldiers. The Austrian consul demanded satisfaction, and, not being able to obtain any, he has struck his flag. It is thus that the Turks conduct themselves even towards Austria, who, though sick herself, has used every effort to defend her neighbour, who is falling into decay. In a word, we are now suffering more iniquity than ever we did."

The private letters from Palermo reach to the 11th instant. Every one was in doubt regarding the prospects of the insurrection, but an opinion prevailed that if 3,000 or 4,000 trained men could effect a landing, the Government troops would be worsted. Otherwise it was feared the people would ultimately be compelled to give in. The troops and police had just fired on the inhabitants, although the latter were unarmed.—The "Times" City Article.

A letter from Marseilles states that several corn and flour merchants of that city have received considerable orders from Naples, but that in the present serious state of affairs they hesitate to furnish the supplies demanded.

The accounts from Naples report the King as panic-stricken, seeking to avenge himself, not on his evil counsellors, but on those who gave him wise counsel. The Count of Syracuse, who had warned him of his impending fate, is placed under the surveillance of the police. All persons who attempt to visit him are seized and thrown into prison. The Prince lately visited the monastery of Monte Vergina, where he was hospitably entertained by the monks. Three of them, the Padri Normandia, Fraga, and Liguori, on the following morning were exiled to Ventotine.

The *Limoges Courier* says that Glandier, the farmhouse where Madame Lafarge is said to have dabbled in poison, is about to become a Carthusian monastery; the inmates intend distilling from simples a cordial known as *liqueri des Chartreux*.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—SATURDAY.

Bridget Doherty was charged by Catherine Lahill with assaulting her. Complainant stated that the prisoner went up to her in Bride-street, and without any provocation whatever called her a "Swaddling Souper," and then struck her.—The prisoner was ordered to find bail, or be imprisoned for one month.

Michael Byrne was charged with assaulting Patrick Comyns, a letter-carrier, in the hall of his house, No. 96, James'-street. Complainant stated that the defendant struck him in the face and blackened his eye, for no reason whatever that he could assign.—He was fined one shilling, with one pound costs.

Daniel Keegan, Edward Millar, and Edward Boyle were charged with careless driving, whereby they knocked down an old woman and broke her leg in three places. The parties stated in defence that they called out to the old woman, and used every effort in their power not to injure her, but she appeared to be stupid, or unable to get out of the way.—They were remanded.

A boy, named James Nelson, was charged by Mr. William Warren with stealing a book from him.—The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, then to be sent to a Reformatory for four years.

CAPEL-STREET—SATURDAY.

Ellen Brooks was brought up by Police constable 24 C, charged by Thomas Byrne, an assistant in Mr. Nowlan's pawn-office, Pembroke-quay, with the unlawful possession of a valuable silver watch. The prisoner gave several accounts as to how she came by it; first, that she got it from her husband, a soldier at Aldershott; secondly, that she got it from a friend; and, thirdly, from an acquaintance. The prisoner was remanded. The watch was made by Law and Son's, and appears to be of considerable value.

William Henry Geary was summoned at the suit of Margaret Maguire, for the sum of £1 19s 11d for the maintaining, nursing, the caring of the defendant's four illegitimate children, from the 11th November, 1859, to 11th February, 1860. Complainant stated that she was the mother, and the defendant the father of the children in question; that she had lived with him for several years, and supported herself by keeping lodgings, and as best she could; the defendant, however, left her and her children, and took the furniture away, and told her to leave the children at her brother's house; she finally went to his brother's house, and begged him to give her some of the furniture and a few shillings a-week, and that she would get along, but he said he would not give her a broomstick, and that he knew nothing about his brother's children, two of the children had since died, and one of them upon a bit of straw, she went to a burial society to claim £1 to which she was entitled, but, while in the society-room, the defendant entered it, and told the parties there not to give her the money, as he was entitled to it, but they refused to give it to theirs. The defendant, being examined by his attorney, Mr. James Fitzgerald, stated that he never hired the complainant in any way, and never promised to pay her for the maintenance of her children; the value of the furniture taken away was £25 or £30; witness, when summoned by complainant for 16s. in the Lord Mayor's Court, lodged £5 there as security in the appeal case; the case for maintenance of these children was tried before the Recorder, and he (defendant) was examined in it, when it was dismissed; witness admitted having lived with complainant, but denied positively that he ever promised to provide for the children, or that he ever told her to bring them to his brother's house.

The Magistrate (Mr. O'Donnell) said the case was disgraceful, and one of the most heartless that had ever come before him, and that he was coerced, most reluctantly, to dismiss it.

THE WEATHER

(FROM THE CARLOW SENTINEL.)

The weather continues favourable, and vegetation progresses rapidly, so that the present aspect of everything affords the hope of a rich and abundant harvest. We have observed in some parts of the country the potatoes already high above the surface; whilst the other growing crops present a most luxuriant aspect. Hay in our market on Thursday realised a further advance, and sold at from 5s. to 7s. per cwt.

(FROM THE CONNAUGHT WATCHMAN.)

The weather during the week has been all that could be desired, mild and with occasional refreshing showers. Yesterday we had some heavy rain, but not more than needful, for the land, after the recent drying, was much parched, and the crops, particularly the grass, required rain. The fields now appear in a most promising condition. The several crops are growing beautifully, and not a single complaint of any character reaches our ears.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—SATURDAY.

(Before Mr. Justice Hayes and a Special Jury.)

The Queen, at the relation of Acheson Lyle, Esq., v. John Gustavus Crosbie, an alleged lunatic.

At the sitting of the court the hearing of this case was resumed.

Mr. Harris, Q.C., addressed the jury on the part of Capt. Crosbie. He commenced by impressing on the jury the importance of the case to his client, and the responsible character of the duty which was cast upon him as his counsel. The whole of Captain Crosbie's career had been laid before them; the friends and associates of his early youth and mature age had been produced before them; and they had also heard, from his own lips, the explanation of his conduct. Upon their verdict depended the future welfare and happiness of his client. He asked them, in the name of reason, in the name of justice, and in the name of the oath they had taken, to give the evidence a close and dispassionate consideration. He had experience of many civil and criminal trials, but rarely, if ever, had he seen so much acerbity and so much energy displayed as in the present case. Mr. Armstrong opened the case as one which was to be conducted with temperance and with kindness—as one in which the simple truth alone was to be presented to them. But he would fearlessly ask them had it been conducted with temperance—had it been conducted with kindness? and, above all, had the simple truth alone been presented to them, either in the statement or in the evidence adduced to support it? The commencement of Captain Crosbie's insanity was represented to be a sudden change in the affection which he entertained for his wife, and a total change in his manners and habits. It was stated that in 1859 Mr. Crosbie suddenly, and without cause, commenced writing a number of letters to different parties upon a transaction which had occurred in 1855, and which, at the time, he took no notice of. What, however, was the fact as established in evidence? That the writing of these letters was caused by the revival of the scandalous rumours which had been circulated in 1855, and by the receipt, he had good reason to believe, of anonymous letters from the person whom he had suspected to be the original author of them. The simple truth on this part of the case was of the utmost importance, because the questions put to the medical men were based upon the assumption that Captain Crosbie had suddenly, and without reason, conjured up in his imagination a state of facts which never had any existence, or had, at least, been entirely forgotten. It had been demonstrated by the evidence that he was perfectly justified in writing those letters, though perhaps the style in which they were couched might be censurable. There was not a single witness produced by the Crown to disprove the allegations upon which Captain Crosbie justified his conduct; nor did they produce a single witness to prove that the facts stated by the treasurer to have taken place in connection with the Kerry election were the creations of a disordered mind. It had also been stated that Captain Crosbie went about the country, armed with pistols and revolvers, and a bowie knife, to the dread of the inhabitants in the locality; but not a single witness had been produced to prove this statement; and as for the bowie knife, which recalled to one's mind, Kentucky and the backwoods of America, it turned out to have been a simple sailor's knife, which Captain Crosbie was in the habit of carrying about his farm, to prune shrubs and trees. To prove the dreadful character of this man, it was stated he had fired at his groom; but the best proof that he did not do so was the presence of the groom himself on the table, who facetiously told them that if Captain Crosbie had fired at him, he would have been laid a corpse on the grass. The scene at Lord Avonmore's had been shamefully exaggerated—the only portion of it that was true being the visit to that nobleman's house by Captain Crosbie. It was proved that at Lord Avonmore's he had asked the loan of two pounds from the Rev. Mr. Sayers, who was a total stranger to him, to contest the Kerry election, and that being refused, he borrowed 2s. 6d. from the butler for the same object. The fact was, that the Rev. Mr. Sayers was an old friend of his, and while it was true, relying on the intimacy which had existed between them, he asked him for £2 to pay his railway fare to Kerry, it was a distortion of the truth to say that he was foolish enough to ask it for the purpose of contesting the election. Captain Crosbie had run short of money; the election was coming on; and his whole object in asking the money from the Rev. Mr. Sayers was to get down to Kerry, where he could procure money for the purpose of carrying on the election. He did ask the money from the butler, but it was for the purpose of paying for a car from Lord Avonmore's to the Kingstown Railway. There was not the slightest foundation for the statements made, but the superstructure raised upon them was a mass of invention and distortion of facts. Captain Crosbie could not be said to be under a delusion as to the Kerry election, for to constitute an insane delusion, according to Lord Campbell, the party must believe in a fact which has really no existence. It was argued that Mr. Crosbie could not be considered sane because that, previous to his being sent to the asylum, and up to the present moment, he was under the impression that there was a conspiracy against him, at the bottom of which was Col. Herbert; but they should bear in mind the definition given by Lord Campbell of an insane delusion, and, applying that definition to the facts as they had been established in evidence—Mr. Crosbie's meeting Colonel Herbert at the railway station; the indifference with which he had been treated by him, when he spoke to him about the incarceration of four of his men; the sheriff refusing to take cognisance of his nomination; and the nomination being held an hour earlier than he had been led to believe it would be held—could they, in the face of such a concatenation of circumstances, pronounce Captain Crosbie—who was all his life at sea, and ignorant of the mode in which such things were carried on—a lunatic, because he believed Colonel Herbert was a conspirator against him? Mr. Harris, in an able argument, dealt with the other facts of the case, and concluded by saying that he hoped he had done his duty to the satisfaction of his client. He was powerless to imitate, although he was well able to admire, the eloquent peroration with which Mr. Sullivan had concluded his address. He called on them in glowing terms to restore Mr. Crosbie to that wife from whom he had been temporarily estranged; and he (Mr. Harris) in forcible but sincere language called on them to restore him to liberty and reason, and by their verdict divorce him from association with moping madmen, howling maniacs, and driveling idiots.

There were loud murmurs of approbation when the learned gentleman resumed his seat, but they were suppressed by the court.

Mr. Clarke, Q.C., replied on behalf of the Crown. He said that it was a mistake to suppose that this was a proceeding against Mr. Crosbie; but, on the contrary, it was a proceeding for the benefit of Mr. Crosbie, because the question they had to determine was whether he was a gentleman of sane healthy mind, or of insane mind. There was no doubt he was a gentleman of powerful intellect, and that he belonged to a family of the highest respectability. It was equally true that he had been a man of the most quiet, gentlemanly conduct; that he had lived with his wife for seven years on the most affectionate and loving terms; but, unfortunately for him, the admission of these facts only proved the case stronger against him. Mr. Sullivan, in his dazzling imagination, had drawn a picture, in which he represented this gentleman as waiting in breathless anxiety for the verdict which was to restore him to liberty, or consign him for ever to a madhouse. This was simply an effort of the imagination, for, as Dr. Nugent had told him, the very moment he could conscientiously do so, he would procure his enlargement. It was the duty of the Lord Chancellor not to detain him one hour under restraint after he had been satisfied on medical authority, that he was restored to his reason. It was also insinuated that he had been treated badly at Dr. Gregory's, but the simple and conclusive answer to that was, that portion of Dr. Nugent's evidence in which he stated that when he saw Mr. Crosbie last his mental condition had considerably improved. Counsel then proceeded to comment upon the pamphlet, entitled "The Proof of the Pudding as in the Eating of it, by an Old Salt." He characterised it as the production of a man not in his sane sense, but, if they came to the conclusion that it was a rational production, Mr. Crosbie deserved the contempt and execration of every man of feeling. He (the learned counsel) did not appear before them as the advocate of Mr. Crosbie's persecution; he was the advocate of his protection; he wanted to save him from being plundered; he wanted to save him, perhaps, from a dungeon for life. That the unfortunate delusion of a conspiracy being against him, from the ticket-taker on the railway to the last man who had taken part in any conceivable way in opposition to him, still existed there could be no doubt; and he warned them against undertaking the awful responsibility of sending such a man upon the world, when a few months' peace and quiet, more proper medical treatment, would, in Dr. Nugent's opinion, have the effect of restoring him to a sound and healthy state of mind.

At this stage of the learned gentleman's address, it being near five o'clock, the court adjourned to this morning, when Mr. Clarke will resume.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

Brennan v. Williams and Ward.

This case was resumed.

Mr. Levinge, defendants' counsel, addressed the jury in a speech of much ability.

Mr. J. E. Walsh, Q.C., followed on behalf of the plaintiff.

The Lord Chief Baron then proceeded to charge the jury. He said the present was one of those cases that from time to time arose, upon which the observation might be made that fact was often stranger than fiction. The circumstances had come before the court upon more than one occasion, and it was certainly one of the most extraordinary inquiries that he had ever tried. The action was for trespass, and false imprisonment. It was not a case of malicious prosecution, for, in that instance, it would be required to be proved that there did not exist any probable cause, and that there was actual malice. Here, the action being for trespass, it was a matter of perfect indifference whether there was, or was not malice in the transaction, for such a consideration did not in the slightest affect the right to recover by the plaintiff, providing his proceedings were instituted within the six months required by the act of Parliament, and if Mr. Brennan was arrested by Williams and Ward, on the 7th of April, he was entitled to damages against them, no matter whether they did or did not intend *bonâ fide* to perform their duty as constables, because the arrest was unjustifiable in point of law. There had not been any plea of justification set up by the defendants. Upon the first issue it would be the duty of the jury to find that the arrest did take place, if they were of opinion that both the defendants concurred. In respect to this the defence was that they (Williams and Ward) had acted in the discharge of their duty as constables, and that the arrest took place more than six months before the action was commenced. The defendants alleged that they were within the protection of the act of Parliament, and one of the questions which he (the learned judge) would submit to the jury for consideration was whether the defendants did make the arrest *bonâ fide* believing that they acted within their authority as constables, and with a reasonable ground for that belief. The finding upon that would enable the court to determine whether or not the defendants were within the act of Parliament; for the question of law still remained whether they were within it since they had not acted in obedience to any warrant of a magistrate. The general rule of law had been truly stated by the defendants' counsel, Mr. Levinge, in his very able address—namely, that a private person, where a felony had been committed, might arrest, provided there were reasonable grounds for suspecting that the person was guilty of felony, and that a constable might arrest on a reasonable ground of suspicion that the party was guilty of a felony, even although the felony had not been committed by him. If the jury should find a verdict for the plaintiff at all, they should tell the court whether or not they believed that both the defendants concurred in the trespass charged. The learned Chief Baron then proceeded to read portions of the evidence referring to the particular days when the arrest and imprisonment were charged to have taken place.

At half-past three o'clock, a member of the jury intimated that they had made up their minds, and they did not see any necessity for his lordship's reading further evidence. Such as they had heard from the court they knew the full value of, but the rest was perfectly clear to them.

The Chief Baron said he thought the case of so complicated a character as to require his laying the matters upon which controversy existed before them.

A Juror said he did not think that anything further could possibly alter the opinion they had come to.

The Chief Baron did not think he would be doing justice between the parties if he omitted to lay before the jury the points on which the different witnesses were directly at issue in testimony. His lordship then resumed the reading of the evidence.

At six o'clock the jury retired, and in less than ten minutes returned into court, with a verdict for the plaintiff, with damages £350, and costs. On the first issue they found that both defendants did cause the plaintiff to be arrested and imprisoned; and on the second—"whether the defence was true in substance and in fact?"—they answered, "It was not."

Chief Baron—Gentlemen, upon the question I put to you, as to whether you believe there were reasonable grounds for believing that the plaintiff should be arrested, how do you reply?

A Juror (Mr. Gatchell)—We think, my lord, there were not reasonable grounds. We are of opinion there were not any whatever.

Another Juror—The jury believe that Mr. Brennan was not at all implicated in the transaction, and we don't think the defendants had any grounds at all for acting as they did.

Another Juror (Mr. Hely)—We think that they not only had no grounds for believing the plaintiff should be arrested, but that they did not entertain the belief. The whole proceedings were of a most unjustifiable description.

Another Juror—It is the unanimous opinion of the jury that neither Mr. Brennan nor his wife broke down in the least in any one particle of their evidence through the whole case.

This concluded the proceedings.

CONSOLIDATED CHAMBER—SATURDAY.

Mr. Justice O'Brien sat in the Nisi Prius Court at 12 o'clock, to dispose of motions for three Law Courts.

Pointon v. the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company.

Mr. T. A. Purcell stated that in this case his lordship had, on a previous day, granted the terms of a motion to substitute service of the writ of summons and plaint. The plaintiff had not since acted upon that order, owing to a miscalculation as to the time when the trial would be had. Counsel now asked for a change of venue, which was granted.

Wilson v. Donohoe.

This was a custody motion. Mr. O'Brien applied to the court that the fiat issued by the Common Pleas, and under which his client (the defendant) was arrested and imprisoned, might be set aside. It appears that on the 7th of April last past, the plaintiff came before the court, and made an affidavit, in which he set forth, amongst other things, that he had called on the defendant and demanded payment of the sum of money in dispute between them (£101 8s. 3d. for goods sold and delivered); that the defendant then and there stated his inability to meet the debt, and his intention to leave the country; and further he (plaintiff) in his affidavit expressed his belief that the defendant was about proceeding to America. Upon this affidavit the fiat for defendant's arrest was issued. Counsel now submitted that under the section of the statute (the Mean Practices Prevention Act), this affidavit was insufficient for the object it sought and attained. By the act it was required that probable cause should be shown to prove that the party would leave the country, and according to Mr. Ferguson's book, it was requisite that the affidavit should express the belief of the party swearing it, that the defendant was about to quit Ireland, unless he were arrested; and, if this be omitted, such affidavit was defective, and the order should be discharged. Counsel cited the case of "Bateman v. Dumfries," 7th Dowling's Practice cases, in which Chief Justice Tindall, in delivering judgment, had said that the affidavit should not only show the belief, but even go further, and set forth the facts upon which such belief was grounded.

Judge O'Brien inquired when this gentleman had been arrested.

Mr. O'Brien said on the 21st April.

Judge O'Brien—And we are now in the 19th May!

Mr. O'Brien said that as much haste had been made in the proceedings as was possible. The affidavit filed by the defendant stated that on the occasion of plaintiff's visit to his (defendant's) house, part of the accounts were investigated by them, and the plaintiff on leaving promised to return and resume such examination; that, instead of so doing, he, on the 21st of April, caused the defendant to be arrested and confined in the jail of Waterford; that it was untrue he had signified his intention of leaving Ireland, and that in no way had the plaintiff reason to believe he (defendant) was going to quit the country.

Judge O'Brien—Does he now state whether he so intends?

Mr. O'Brien said he did not, nor was he bound to do so.

Judge O'Brien said he did not dispute that, but he did not think the defendant had made sufficiently clear a case to have the application granted.

Cody v. Thomas Conolly, M.P.

Mr. Walker applied for an order to plead several defences. The action was brought on an alleged special agreement, and counsel sought, in addition to other defences, to plead the statute of frauds. The plaintiff is a tenant on the defendant's property, and alleges the breach of the agreement in question.

The Court granted the motion.

Smyly v. Kelly.

Mr. James Coffey, on behalf of the defendant, applied in this case—the parties in which are the same as in the action recently tried before the Lord Chief Baron—for liberty to plead double matter. The declaration contained two counts, the first of which alleged breach of contract in not having built a certain house, and the second set forth the breaches. Counsel sought to plead that the work done was in accordance with the plans and specifications furnished, and that such work and the materials were not of the objectionable character described in the declaration.

The motion was allowed.

Jeremiah Hartnell v. John Orell Lever.

Mr. Curtis moved the court on behalf of the plaintiff for an order to substitute service of the writ of summons and plaint. Counsel relied on the affidavit of the plaintiff, which set forth that on the 14th of May he caused the summons and plaint to be issued against the defendant, as the owner of the steamship Indian Empire, claiming damages for the non-fulfilment of his contract, in failing to supply him (plaintiff) and his family, as passengers on their voyage from New York to Galway, with sufficient food, &c.; and, also, in not affording proper surgical assistance to him on the event of an accident with which he met. The summons and plaint also complained that the plaintiff had not been carried directly on his voyage (as stipulated for), but was stopped at Newhaven and delayed. It appears that the defendant resides at Eglinton-square, in Middlesex, which is out of the jurisdiction of the court, but that John Macnamara Cantwell was his attorney some time in January last, and acted as such agent for the defendant in a cause in the Exchequer Court; that in that cause the writ of summons and plaint had been served upon him for the defendant, who thereby received it, and counsel submitted that similar service in the present case would be sufficient for the purpose required.

Judge O'Brien said it was not sufficient that it should be proved an attorney had acted in two other causes to establish his continued agency in behalf of the same party. The question was whether a gentleman who acted as solicitor for the defendant in actions entirely distinct from the present be enough to constitute him a general agent.

Mr. Yeo (officer of the court) said it was necessary to show the existence of a general agency.

Judge O'Brien, under the circumstances, could not hold that a sufficient reason had been given for supposing the continued agency of Mr. Cantwell. If it had been sworn that he was a general solicitor for the company, the matter would be very different. The motion should be refused.

My Bordered Scotch Tweed Trousers, for Fifteen shillings, all wool will be found excellent value; a variety in the Ready-made department. RICHARD ALLEN, 28, Lower Sackville-street.

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised India Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £3 5s. Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR Dentist 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street) Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly Invented Application of HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Pleasant Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS. DAVIES,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of [illegible] never discolors, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

[illegible] or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A set [illegible]. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.

Nine doors from Sackville-street.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment—Colds, Coughs, Shortness of Breath.—These corrective remedies are infallible for those pectoral complaints, which, neglected, often end in asthma, bronchitis, or consumption. The Ointment, well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin, is carried directly to the lungs, where it expels all impurities. All the blood in the body constantly passes through the lungs, and there all noxious particles from it [illegible] quickly, thoroughly, and permanently [illegible] or ejected from the system. Holloway's Ointment and Pills perfectly accomplish this purification; and by the blood, thus cleansed, the influence of these wonderful medicaments reaches the smallest part of the human body, and thus cure all diseased action whether internal or external.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF FRIDAY NIGHT.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MAY 15.

This day had audience of her Majesty:

The Prince and Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont. Their Serene Highnesses were accompanied by the Count de Bernstorff, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Prussia;

To which audience their Serene Highnesses were introduced by the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MAY 17.

This day had audience of her Majesty:

The Count Platen, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Sweden and Norway, to deliver a letter from his Sovereign;

To which audience he was introduced by the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and conducted by Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies.

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 14.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. William Walrond Jackson, D.D., to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of Antigua, in the room of the Right Rev. Dr. Stephen Jordan Rigaud, deceased.

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 20.

MEMORANDUM—The appointment of Samuel Cockburn, Esq., to be President and Senior Member of the Council of Nevis, during the temporary absence of President Sir Carlo Arthur Henry Rumbold, Baronet, will not be carried into effect.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 16.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Thomas Erskine May, Esq., Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MAY 18.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—Admiral of the Fleet Sir John West, K.C.B.; Admiral Sir William Hall Gage, Knt., Vice Admiral of the United Kingdom; Admiral Sir Francis William Austen, K.C.B.; General Sir James Douglas, K.C.B.; General Sir George Scovell, K.C.B.; General the Lord Downes, K.C.B.; Admiral Sir Thomas John Cochrane, K.C.B.; Admiral Sir George Francis Seymour, K.C.B.; General Sir Frederick Stovin, K.C.B.; General Sir James Ferguson, K.C.B.; and Lieutenant-General Sir John Bell, K.C.B.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Hon. Order, viz.:—General the Hon. Henry Murray, C.B.; Lieutenant-General Philip Bainbrigge, C.B.; Lieutenant-General Thomas Erskine Napier, C.B.; Lieutenant-General the Hon. Charles Gore, C.B.; Lieutenant-General Edward Charles Whinyates, C.B.; Lieutenant-General Samuel Burdon Ellis, of the Royal Marines, C.B.; Vice Admiral Arthur Fanshawe, C.B.; Vice Admiral Provo William Parry Wallis, Lieutenant-General George Judd Harding, C.B.; and Rear Admiral Robert Lambert Baynes, C.B.

THE COLONIAL SERVICE.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 18.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Philip Edmund Wodehouse, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of British Guiana; James Walker, Esq., Colonial Secretary for the Island of Barbadoes; Colonel Stephen John Hill, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Sierra Leone; Edward Jordan, Esq., President of the Privy Council of the Island of Jamaica; and Major Matthew Richmond, sometime Superintendent at Wellington and Nelson, in New Zealand; to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 18.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—Frederick James Halliday, Esq., late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; Sir Robert North Collie Hamilton, Bart., late Political Agent in Central India; Major-General Richard James Holwell Birch, C.B., Secretary to the Government in India in the Military Department; Colonel Peter Melvill, Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Military and Naval Departments; and Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Benjamin Edwardes, C.B., Commissioner of Peshawur.

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—Edward Anderdon Reade, Esq., Bengal civil service, Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue; Donald Friell M'Leod, Esq., Bengal civil service, Financial Commissioner, Punjaub; John Cracroft Wilson, Esq., Bengal civil service, Judge of Moradabad; Edward Thornton, Esq., Bengal civil service, Commissioner of the Jhelum Division, Punjaub; Henry Carre Tucker, Esq., Bengal civil service, Commissioner of Benares; George Udney Yule, Esq., Bengal civil service, Commissioner of Bhaugulpore; Edward Alexander Samuells, Esq., Bengal civil service, Commissioner of Patna; Robert Alexander, Esq., Bengal civil service, Commissioner of Rohilcund; Frederick Robb Gubbins, Bengal civil service, Commissioner of Benares; Arthur Austin Roberts, Esq., Bengal civil service, Commissioner of Lahore; George Carnac Barnes, Esq., Bengal civil service, Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej states; Arthur Herbert Cocks, Esq., Bengal civil service, Judge of Mynpoorie; Charles John Wingfield, Esq., Bengal civil service, Commissioner of Goruckpore; Samuel Wauchope, Esq., Bengal civil service, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta; Brand Sapte, Esq., Bengal civil service, Magistrate of Bolundshuhur; Alonzo Money, Esq., Bengal civil service, Magistrate of Shahabad; Francis Otway Mayne, Esq., Bengal civil service, Magistrate of Banda; George Ebenezer Wilson Couper, Esq., Bengal civil service secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oude; Robert Henry Dunlop, Esq., Bengal civil service, Magistrate of Meerut; William Ashburn Forbes, Esq., Bengal civil service, Deputy Commissioner, Oude; Frederick Henry Cooper, Esq., Bengal civil service, Deputy Commissioner, Umritsur; George Henry Mildmay Ricketts, Esq., Bengal civil service, Deputy Commissioner, Loodianah; John Henry Bax, Esq., Bengal civil service, Joint Magistrate, Gazeepore; Thomas Douglas Forsyth, Esq., Bengal civil service, Deputy Commissioner, Umballah; Allan Octavian Hume, Esq., Bengal civil service, Magistrate of Etawah; Herwald Craufurd Wake, Esq., Bengal civil service, Magistrate, Shahabad; Brigadier General George St. Patrick Lawrence, Bengal cavalry, agent to her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor General of India in Rajpootana; Colonel Sir Richard Campbell Shakespear, Knt., Bengal Artillery, Resident at Baroda; Lieutenant Colonel Cuthbert Davidson, Bengal Retired List, Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepore; Major Walter Coningsby Erskine, Bengal Infantry, Commissioner of Saugor; Major John Reid Becher, Bengal Engineers, Deputy Commissioner, Hazara; Major Henry Ramsay, Bengal Infantry, Commissioner of Kamaon; Major George Walter Williams, Bengal Infantry, Commanding Meerut Volunteers; Major Richard Charles Lawrence, Bengal Infantry, Commanding the Lahore Police and Cashmere Contingent; Major John Wm. Carnegie, Bengal Infantry, Dep. Commissioner, Oude; Major Wm. Wilberforce Harris Greathed, Bengal Engineers; Captain Hugh Rees James, Bengal Infantry, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawur; Capt. Benjamin Henderson, Bengal Infantry, Deputy Commissioner Kohat; Robert Staunton Ellis, Esq., Madras civil service, Deputy Commissioner, Nagpore; Major Sam. Chartres Macpherson, Madras Infantry, Political Agent Gwalior; Major Francis Wingrave Pinkney, Madras Infantry, Commissioner of Jhansi; Captain W. Hindley Crichton, Madras Infantry, Deputy Commissioner, Nagpore; Capt. C. Elliot, Madras Artillery, Deputy Commissioner, Nagpore; Lieut. J. W. Willoughby Osborn, Madras Infantry, Political Agent in Rewah; J. Nugent Rose, Esq., Bombay civil service, Chief Civil Officer, Sattara; and Major W. Lockyer Merewether, Bombay Infantry, Political Agent, Scinde Frontier.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MAY 18.

2d Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Quartermaster Benjamin Holloway, from the 12th Light Dragoons, to be Quartermaster, vice Rae who exchanges; May 18.

5th Dragoon Guards—Thomas Burton Henry, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice FitzPatrick, promoted; May 18.

6th Dragoon Guards—William Thomas Erskine Bookey, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Pereira, promoted; May 18.

3d Light Dragoons—Cornet Samuel Barrett to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lowe, who retires; May 18.

8th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Frederick Swindley, from the 12th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant; May 18.

12th Light Dragoons—Edward Charles Starkey, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Heddleston, promoted; May 18.

12th Light Dragoons—Quartermaster William Rae, from the 2d Dragoon Guards, to be Quartermaster, vice Holloway, who exchanges; May 18.

16th Light Dragoons—Sergeant-Major James Fuller to be Quartermaster, vice George Lamb, who retires upon half pay; May 18.

Royal Artillery—Surgeon Thomas Rhys, from the 77th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Elliot, appointed to the staff; May 18.

Military Train—James Archer Harris, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase; May 18.

Scots Fusilier Guards—Lieut. and Captain the Hon. Hugh Annesley to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel, by purchase, vice the Hon. John Strange Jocelyn, who retires; Ensign and Lieut. Charles William White, to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice the Hon. Hugh Annesley; Charles Adolphus, Earl of Dunmore, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice White; May 18.

5th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant Netterville John Barron to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Charles Sutton, who resigns the Adjutancy only; May 18.

10th Foot—Surgeon Henry Bewles Franklin, M.D., from the staff, to be Surgeon, vice Dr. Gordon, C.B., promoted on the Staff; May 18.

22d Foot—Lieutenant Charles Tucker to be Captain, by purchase to an Unattached Majority; Ensign Henry James Oliver to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Winthrop, promoted; Staff Surgeon Robert Beresford Smith, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Carey, appointed to the staff; May 18.

25th Foot—Captain George Robertson, from the 95th Foot, to be Captain, vice Gordon, who exchanges; May 18.

27th Foot—Ensign Albert Dixon to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Macpherson, deceased; April 29. Samuel Yates Worthington, gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Dixon; May 18.

30th—Lieutenant Nathaniel William Massey to be Captain, by purchase, vice Gubbins, who retires; Ensign Pelham T. Pelham to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Massey; May 18.

31st—Ensign Isaac Parsons to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Andrew Hamilton, who retires; May 18.

32nd—Lieutenant Henry Samuel Hall, from the 94th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Strachan, who exchanges; Ensign William Goad has been superseded, being absent without leave; May 18.

34th—Ensign Andrew George Walker to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Watson, who retires; May 18.

35th—Ensign James Johnston Twining, from the 3rd Foot, to be Ensign, in succession to Lieutenant Revell, deceased; May 18.

46th—Lieutenant John Fleming Whitmore Mullen, from the 58th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John Spencer Churchill, who exchanges; May 18.

50th—Lieutenant Francis Charles Hill to be Captain, without purchase, vice Ramsay, deceased; March 16.

60th—Major Robert B. Hawley to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Pretyman, who retires; Captain Randal Joseph Fielden to be Major, by purchase, vice Hawley; Lieutenant Francis V. Northey, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Fielden; May 18.

77th—Staff Surgeon Henry Higgins Jones, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Rhys, appointed to the Royal Artillery; May 18.

88th—Lieutenant John Spencer Churchill, from the 46th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John Fleming Whitmore Mullen, who exchanges; May 18.

94th—Lieutenant James Strachan, from the 32nd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Hall, who exchanges; May 18.

95th—Captain Thomas Edward Gordon, from the 25th Foot, to be Captain, vice Robertson, who exchanges; May 18.

97th—William Francis Whebie, Esq., late Captain Berks Militia, to be Paymaster, vice Smith, appointed Paymaster 25th Foot; May 18.

Rifle Brigade—Charles James Herbert, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Palmer, promoted; May 18.

1st West India Regiment—Ensign Henry Hopewell Smith to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Doble, promoted; May 18.

UNATTACHED.

Captain Trevor Goff, from the 22nd Foot, to be Major, by purchase; May 18.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, James Edmund Williams to be Inspector General of Hospitals, vice Dr. Gibson, C.B., appointed Director-General of the Army Medical Department; May 4.

Surgeon Major John Clark, M.D., to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, vice Williams; May 4.

Surgeon Thomas Carey, from the 22nd Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Jackson, deceased; May 18.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Merrick Lloyd Burrows to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces; April 30, 1858.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Henry Rose, G.C.B., to have the local rank of General in the East Indies; May 18.

Major-General Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B., to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General in the East Indies; May 18.

Brevet-Major George Robert Pole, half-pay Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners, having retired upon half-pay, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, the rank being honorary only; May 18.

Captain William Young, on half-pay, as Paymaster of a Depot Battalion, to have the honorary rank of Major; Feb. 1.

Quartermaster George Lamb, half-pay 16th Light Dragoons, to have the honorary rank of Captain under the Royal Warrant of the 17th Dec., 1855; May 18.

Memorandum—Brevet-Lieutenant Colonel Henry Augustus Strachan has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of an Unattached Majority, he being about to become a settler in Canada; May 18.

FEARFUL OCCURRENCE.

A report reached Portsmouth yesterday that Sergeant Whiteworth, of the Coast Brigade of Royal Artillery, stationed at Sandown Fort, Isle of Wight, destroyed his wife and children yesterday morning, by nearly severing their heads from their bodies, and afterwards attempted to cut his own throat, but failed to do this effectually. The unfortunate wife, and five children, were found quite dead, one of the children's heads being severed from the body, and all presenting a horrid spectacle. Whiteworth is likely to recover. He is supposed to be insane.

SATURDAY'S DESPATCHES

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITION OF SATURDAY:—

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

The following intelligence has been telegraphed from Paris during the night by the Paris correspondent of the "Post":—The presence of Garibaldi in Sicily is not yet officially confirmed, but is considered nearly certain. His partisans, at the date of last despatches, were moving on Palermo, the head quarters of the Neapolitan forces. No engagement has hitherto taken place between the two. On the Continent nothing of importance has taken place. The French corps d'armée at Rome, which was to have returned shortly, has received provisional counter orders.

The "Times" says the private letters from Palermo reach to the 11th inst. At that date every one was in doubt regarding the prospects of the insurrection, but an opinion prevails that if 3,000 or 4,000 armed men could effect a landing, the Government troops would be worsted, otherwise it was feared the people would ultimately be compelled to give in. The troops and police had just fired on the inhabitants, although the latter were unarmed.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

The "Times" in a leader, makes the important announcement that the Government have determined to discontinue the separate European army in India.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

"Bell's Life" of this morning announces that a meeting took place between Sayers and Heenan at the office, yesterday, to discuss the means of terminating the dispute between them as to the possession of the Champion's Belt. It was ultimately agreed that two new belts, exact counterparts of the one so much coveted, should be made. The money for the purchase should be raised by public subscription. Each of the candidates is to head the list for that held by his opponent. The old belt to be held in the hands of the proprietor of "Bell's Life," to be fought for by whoever may aspire to the honour of wearing it. Sayers has engaged to retire from the prize ring.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

BRUSSELS, SATURDAY.—According to advices received from Paris this morning, the Emperor is said to have left this city without any suite; some persons say for Boulogne, to visit his land property; others say for Toulon, to inspect the fleet, and give instructions to the Admiral before his departure for the Levant.

SARDINIA.

TURIN, MAY 18TH.—The "Piedmontese Gazette" publishes an article relating to the accusation of Ministerial connivance in the affair of Garibaldi. The article says, the Government has disapproved of the expedition, and attempted to prevent its departure by such means as prudence and the laws would permit. The Sardinian ships of war had orders to prevent a landing, but could do no more than the Neapolitan vessels, which were cruising in the Sicilian waters. Europe knows that the Government of the King does not hide its solicitude for the common country, but at the same time it understands and respects the principle of international laws, and believes its duty to make that principle respected in the State for the safety of which it is responsible.

SPAIN.

MADRID, MAY 18TH.—The Absolutist journals assert Mio has refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Queen.

The Ambassador of Naples has denied that an insurrection had broken out in the Abruzzi.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, MAY 18TH.—The "Dagbladet" of to-day says, the Danish Government has lodged a protest at Berlin against the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, respecting Schleswig, and against the attitude assumed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs upon the subject.

GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITION.

PALERMO, MAY 16TH.—Garibaldi was at Amo on the 15th instant. A fight had taken place at Leppo, in which the Royal troops were repulsed. Palermo is again in a state of siege. Fresh troops have arrived. More emigrants have disembarked in Sicily.

GENOA, MAY 18TH.—News from Messina to the 14th states, that the Commander of the Piedmontese frigate, Godernoldo, had landed there, and was received with applause. Marshal Riviera had demanded reinforcements of Marshal Rosa, who being unable to diminish the garrison of Messina, had refused.

NAPLES, MAY 18.—The bands of Garibaldi have been attacked at the point of the bayonet by the Royal troops bear Cabopafini, and totally routed, leaving on the battlefield their flag, and a great number killed and wounded, among whom was one of their Chiefs.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE ROYAL TROOPS AT CATALFINE.

ROME, MAY 18TH, (OFFICIAL.)—An engagement has taken place between the Royal troops and the Garibaldians at Catalfine, a short distance from Palermo. The Garibaldians are said to have been completely beaten, leaving a large number of killed and wounded.

TURKEY.

VIENNA, MAY 19.—Austria, Prussia, and England are said to agree to the following:—First, as to the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire; second, that if an inquiry into the situation of the European Christians in Turkey takes place, it is by no means to be instituted exclusively upon the basis of the facts given by Russia, but in an independent manner, and upon the facts reporten by the different Ambassadors and Consuls in the Empire.

The Colonial produce markets during week have been quiet, partly on account of the late heavy imports, and partly from the unsettled state of Continental affairs which prevents any revival of the foreign demand.

Her Majesty and Court will go to Osborne to-day, and will return to town on Thursday.

BIRTHS.

Abraham—May 17th, at No. 8, Bloomsbury-place, Bloomsbury-square, Mrs. S. V. Abraham, of a daughter.

Cotton—May 17, at The Ferns, Green-lane, Stoke Newington, Mrs. W. J. R. Cotton, of a daughter.

Eastwood—May 14, at Champion-hill, Surrey, the wife of John F. Eastwood, Esq., of a son.

Froom—May 18, at 29, Orsett-terrace, Hyde-park, the wife of Charles P. Froom, Esq., of a daughter.

Harding—May 17, at Sandford House, Highbury New-park, the wife of John Fosse Harding, Esq., of a son.

Hibbert—May 17, at Capworth-street, Leyton, Mrs. Hibbert, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Footman and Abbott—May 17, at St. Paul's, Camden-square, by the Rev. T. Wall, rector of Edgware, and uncle of the bridegroom, Frederick Footman, son of the late John Footman, Esq., Ipswich, to Arabella, only daughter of Mr. E. H. Abbott, St. Augustine-road, Camden-square, London.

Green and Hickman—May 17, at the parish church of Hove, Sussex, by the Rev. William Green, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Walter Kelly, vicar, Andrew Green, Esq., Lieutenant Rifle Brigade, to Emily, second daughter of the late Philip [illegible], Esq.

Robinson and Robinson—May 17, at Belvoir-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. J. P. Mursell, Mr. W. L. Robinson, of [illegible], eldest son of James W. Robinson, Esq., of Leamington, to [illegible] Emma, only daughter of Alfred Robinson, Esq., of [illegible].

DEATHS.

Bleakley—April 22, at Granshaw, county Monaghan, Mr. Jas. Bleakley, aged 82.

Cowie—May 16, at Burton-crescent, dearly beloved and deeply regretted, Louisa, second daughter of the late James Cowie, Esq., of St. Martin's-le-Grand.

Lane—May 17, at High Wycombe, Alfred Lane, Esq., in the 79th year of his age, one of the aldermen of the borough.

Little—May 15, at Rathmulligan House, county Cavan, William Little, Esq., aged 80.

Murphy—May 14, at Hamilton, Hannah, eldest and only surviving daughter of the late Elias Murphy, Esq., aged 68.

Wharton—May 17, at Wensley Hall, near Leyburn, Yorkshire, Margaret Bruce Dorothy Wharton, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Wharton, Vicar of Gilling, near Richmond, Yorkshire.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, MAY 19.—ARRIVED—Mosquito, Cahn, Larne, Liverpool, gunpowder; Hope, Wexford, malt; [illegible] steamer, Liverpool goods; Trafalgar, steamer, Liverpool, goods; Windsor, steamer, Liverpool, goods; Calypso, Bristol, goods; Duke of Cambridge, steamer, Liverpool, goods; Princess, steamer, Liverpool, goods; Hibernia, steamer, Holyhead, goods; Sea Nymph, steamer, Holyhead, goods; Mallard, Inverness, wheat; [illegible] coals; Maria, Inverness, wheat; fourteen colliers.

SAILED—Hibernia, steamer, Holyhead, goods; Sea Nymph, steamer, Holyhead, goods; Standard, steamer, Liverpool, goods; Ceres, steamer, London, goods; Trafalgar, steamer, Liverpool, goods; Princess, steamer, Liverpool, goods; Windsor, steamer, Liverpool, goods; Duke of Cambridge, steamer, Liverpool, goods; Vanguard, steamer, Glasgow, goods; Martha Grace, Maryport, porter; Mars, steamer, Wexford, goods; Liberty, Wicklow, goods; Bridgewater, Cork, vitriol; William, Wicklow, Indian meal; Shilly, Chester, goods.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—MAY 21.

Morning Tide, 11-18. Evening Tide, 11-34.

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STAMPED.					UNSTAMPED.			
Yearly	£2	12	0		Yearly	£1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Half-yearly	1	6	0		Half-yearly	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quarterly	0	13	0		Quarterly	0	[illegible]	[illegible]

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